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OFFICIALS ADDRESS PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU202048 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1430 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Unattributed report: "Today in The People's Assembly"]

[Text] The second sitting of the first session of the 11th Legislature of the People's Assembly opened this morning at 0900. Deputies and guests welcomed the arrival of Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Comrades Adil Carcani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Prokop Murra, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Kico Mustaqi, Llambi Gegprifti, Pirro Kondi, Qirjako Mihali, Vangjel Cerrava, members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government.

At the session Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers, announced the composition of the new government, and its program. [passage omitted on Carcani speech]

The session began to discuss the program for the government presented to the session by Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers. First Comrade Vangjel Cerrava spoke, stressing the closeness of the program to the tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress for the further development of our country on the socialist road. He also dwelt upon on the the role played by the principle of relying upon our own resources, which has encouraged and promoted the revolutionary impetus of the masses and their creative thinking and has refined the methods and management of labor. He stressed that this principle, on which this 5-year plan too relies, should be implemented in every sector of the economy and that every opportunity and reserve should be exploited to its full capacity. He also stressed the need for increasing production for export and for the striking of a correct balance between export and import, reducing the latter as far as possible.

In his speech Deputy Farudin Hoxha, minister of construction, dwelt at first upon the achievements of the working people of this sector in the last 5-year period and stressed that in this sector, too, work was now proceeding as vigorously as possible. The greatest tasks were in this 5-year period, when many new, major and large-scale projects will be constructed, demanding not only committed labor but deeper scientific study, further saving, [words indistinct]. To realize the tasks of this 5-year period, he said, the valuable experience that exists in many collectives must be exploited, along with every opportunity and resource we have, and the method of mass action must be used more widely.

Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, dwelt in his speech upon the closeness between relations in production and the work force, and the growth of its great role in the further development of our country on the socialist road. The Eighth 5-Year Plan, he stressed, in which major growth was anticipated, demanded refined management and organization, demanded the use of every opportunity and reserve in the economy. He also considered the need for the best possible use of technical waste products and their use as raw materials in the production of small items of general consumption.

Comrade Besnik Bekteshi also spoke of the increase in the managing role of the administration and the need for better direction and control at every level, for eliminating shortcomings wherever they occur, and for quickening the pace in the more backward sectors. (?Without answering these demands, he added, we will not) fulfill all our tasks.

Emine Guri, deputy from Berat District, who next took the floor, dwelt on the need to expand the production of consumer goods, and she mentioned the example of the work done at the Berat textile combine, where she is manager. In this combine, she said, technology will be further refined in this 5-year period and the quality and range of products will be increased. Production and other targets will be increased, she said, administration and management will be refined, production will be placed more firmly on a scientific basis, and better use will be made of industrial waste products.

In his speech, Comrade Prokop Murra, minister of the people's defense, discussed the constant need to consolidate the defense of the nation, relying entirely upon our own strengths and resources. He spoke about the achievements in this sector during the last 5-year period, during which political and military training and alertness of the armed forces increased. In the future too, the People's Army, as a weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat, will raise its ideopolitical and military standards and its knowledge and efficient use of weapons and methods of warfare. Discipline and military alertness will be further consolidated. Our Army, he said, is not the same as in the past. It has a [word indistinct] and a developed economy.

Domestic trade minister Osman Murati, after speaking of the efforts made in the last 5-year period for the best possible supply of the people with different wares, dwelt upon various shortcomings and weaknesses noticed in the work of working people in this sector. Bearing in mind the increase anticipated in this 5-year period, the working people in the retail sector, he said, have the duty of refining their labor and organization, consolidating their links with producers, providing polite service, etc. The retail network in the countryside will be expanded first, and the educational and professional levels of working people in this sector will also be raised.

Here the discussion ended, and the Assembly proceeded to the approval of the composition of the government and its program, as proposed by Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The session approved unanimously the composition and program of the government.

The Assembly then proceeded to consider the fifth item on the agenda, the election of the Supreme Court, the procurator general and his deputies, the director of the investigator General's Office and his deputies. Presenting the nominations, on behalf of a group of deputies from the districts of Gjirokaster, Durres, Shkoder, and Gramsh, Liri Laknori, deputy for Durres District, took the floor. She proposed that the Supreme Court be made composed as follows: Aranit Cela, chairman; and Eleni Selenica and Kleanth Koci, deputy chairmen. She proposed Comrade Rrapi Mino as procurator general and Thoma Tutulani as deputy procurator general. She proposed Qemal Lame as director of the Investigator General's Office, with Ferit Sula and Flamur Cato as his deputies. When put to the vote, the proposals were approved unanimously.

This ended the session. The Assembly will continue its proceedings today at 1700.

Carcani Announces New Government

AU011725 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 21 Feb pp 1-3

[Speech by Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers at the People's Assembly in Tirana on 20 February]

[Text] Comrade Deputies, this first session of the 11th legislature of the People's Assembly, which has emerged from fresh elections, has a particular importance because of the conditions under which it meets and the decisions it will make.

It is carrying out its proceedings 3 months after the historic ninth party congress, which opened new prospects and set out magnificent objectives for the economic and cultural development of the nation, the construction of socialism, and the defense of the homeland. Comrade Ramiz Alia, in his very important speech to electors, analyzed, concretized, and further expounded on the tasks that lie before the organs of the party, the state and the economy, and all working people in town and countryside to put into effect the decisions of this congress.

The present session will consider and approve the Eighth 5-Year Plan for 1986 to 1990. This session will also approve the new composition of the Council of Ministers, who have a particular responsibility in realizing the tasks which lie ahead.

From the bottom of my heart I thank the party, its Central Committee, and the People's Assembly for the great trust they have shown and the honor they do me in reappointing me to the high duty of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. On this occasion allow me to assure the AWP Central Committee and you, dear comrade deputies, that I will labor and struggle uncompromisingly with all my energy to implement consistently and with unflinching loyalty the line of the party, the immortal teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, and the teachings and decisions of the ninth party congress. The ninth party congress and its decisions have created everywhere a revolutionary atmosphere, have increased the zeal and energy and labor of the working class, the cooperativist peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia, have raised higher their creative initiative and their spirit of mass actions. An expression of this atmosphere was the new election campaign for the deputies of the People's Assembly, in which 100 percent of the electorate took part, and in which everybody voted for the candidates of the Democratic Front. This was another demonstration of the steel unity of the people around the party, their boundless trust in the correctness of the party's Marxist Leninist line, their socialist patriotism, and their unshakable determination to put these things into action. These wonderful political and moral qualities among our people have been and remain the decisive factors in all the victories which we have won during the struggle against internal and external enemies, factors in the strength and invincibility of the people's power and our socialist order, and are a sure guarantee of our still more brilliant future.

Comrade deputies,

The Council of Ministers, during the 10th legislative of the People's Assembly has been guided in all its work by the Marxist-Leninist line of the party, the directives of its eighth congress, and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha. At the center of attention of its work was the constant strengthening of the power of the people, the development of the socialist economy and culture, the strengthening of the defense capability of the homeland.

The main objectives of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the first plan to be drafted and implemented relying entirely upon our own resources, and which was the concern of the legislature which has just finished, were in general achieved. This 5-year period was an important test for the party, and our people. Its successes are a great victory for our socialist order.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, relying entirely upon our own internal human resources, our financial resources were directed toward broader socialist production, and in the principle sectors and branches of the economy, a relatively fast pace of development was achieved. The distinguishing characteristics of our socialist economy were also strengthened — the characteristics of a dynamic, stable, constantly growing economy, without the negative symptoms of capitalist and bourgeois-revisionist economies, such as crises, inflation, unemployment, and an increasing cost of living.

During this period industry further achieved a leading role in the national economy, standing in the van of a general expansion of productive forces. General industrial production rose 27 percent in comparison with the sixth 5-year period. Major increases were recorded especially in the principal branches of heavy industry, in the electrical energy and coal industries, in the extraction and processing of minerals, in the production of consumer goods, etc.

Agriculture took important steps forward and from its own production succeeded in better fulfilling the increasing needs of the people, the needs of industry for raw materials, and export requirements. The general trend of its development showed stability and increased yields, especially in timber, cotton, tobacco, and sunflowers. Better results than ever before were also achieved in the production of corn during 1986. Important measures were implemented to carry out the party's program, in accordance with Comrade Enver's teachings, to give priority to the intensification of production in the coastal lowland area, to consolidate agricultural cooperatives specializing in livestock-raising, and to further extend the higher-type agricultural cooperatives.

In harmony with the needs for the comprehensive development of the economy, achievements were also noted in the construction field, in transport, in the turnover of goods, in foreign trade, and in other sectors.

In the legislature that has closed, the level of material and cultural prosperity of the people rose, and significant steps were taken to narrow the differences between the towns and the countryside. Measures were undertaken for the supply of the people, the refinement of the service industries, the further expansion of the educational, cultural, and health sectors. All young persons were assured employment, and the remuneration of labor was further refined, linked more closely with quantity, quality, and production costs.

The tasks pertaining to the development of the economy and culture are viewed as being closely related to the consolidation of the people's state power, to its increased leadership and managerial ability to better mobilize all the country's material and human resources, and to further promote the construction of socialism in our country. In this context, a number of measures have been adopted and implemented to change the structure of the organization and management of the state, the economy, and culture in order to better harmonize centralism with democracy and the competencies of the center with those of the base, so as to increase the initiative of the working people in all fields of economic and social activity.

Under the party's leadership and swept up by the revolutionary movement "Standard-bearers of the implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings," the working masses in the cities and the countryside further raised their mobilization to achieve greater results at work. Over 300 important projects were built in the production and socio-cultural spheres, including projects like the "Enver Hoxha" Hydroelectric Power Plant at Koman, a project of large dimensions, high design and technology standards; the second blast furnace at the "Steel of the Party" Metallurgical Combine, the Lack-Shkoder-Han i Hoti and the Fier-Vlore railroad lines, the magnificent Palace of Congresses, and a number of other projects designed and built by the talented workers and specialists trained by the party. In addition, over 50,000 pieces of machinery and equipment were produced for the new projects and those that have been extended and modernized, including complete factories and production lines; thousands of rationalizations and innovations of great value for the economy were effected. Despite the attainments in the country's socioeconomic development, some particular sectors and branches of the economy failed to fulfill their respective plans during the period of the last legislature, creating disproportions in extended reproduction, and partially affecting the supply of the population with consumer commodities. [paragraph continues]

The Council of Ministers has made every effort and has adopted the necessary measures to offset difficulties created by objective causes, such as those resulting from the effects of the encirclement and the economic and financial crisis of the capitalist and revisionist world, those resulting from natural phenomena, as well as those difficulties created by subjective causes, by increasing its assistance and demanding stricter accountability. Despite the efforts that were made, it was not possible to entirely eliminate the manifestations of bureaucracy, liberalism, departmentalism, and parochialism, which raise their heads particularly when difficulties arise. Extraordinary measures are required to overcome them. This constitutes one of the major tasks on our future work in the field of management and organization in order to raise the sense of collegial and personal responsibility everywhere.

Comrade deputies, to respond better to the present stage of development of our economy and the present and future tasks of increasing the production and supply of articles of general consumption, to help the countryside more with the procurement and distribution of agricultural and dairy products, and to tighten control in implementing decisions, with the approval of the AWP Central Committee, it is proposed that the Ministry of Light and Food Industry be divided into two ministries, the Ministry of Light Industry, and the Ministry of the Food Industry. A Commission for State Control, on the ministry level, will also be formed. It is also proposed that the present structure of the Ministry of Education and Culture will shed its responsibility for culture, creating for this purpose the Committee for Culture and Arts within the Council of Ministers.

Having also the approval of the AWP Committee, permit me, comrade deputies, to propose the composition of the new government:

2. Besnik Bekteshi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.
3. Hekuran Isai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Internal Affairs.
4. Manush Myftiu, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.
5. Vangjel Cerrava, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.
6. Reiz Malile, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
7. Prokop Murra, Minister of People's Defense.
8. Niko Gjyzari, chairman of the State Planning Commission.
9. Enver Halili, chairman of the State Control Commission.
10. Andrea Nako, Minister of Finances.
11. Llambi Gegprifti, Minister of Industry and Mines.
12. Lavdosh Hametaj, Minister of Energy.
13. Vito Kapo, Minister of Light Industry.
14. Jovan Bardhi, Minister of Food Industry.
15. Themie Thomai, Minister of Agriculture.
16. Farudin Hoxha, Minister of Construction.
17. Luan Babameto, Minister of Communications.
18. Osman Murati, Minister of Domestic Trade.
19. Shane Korbeci, Minister of Foreign Trade.
20. Xhemal Tafaj, Minister of Communal Economy.
21. Skender Gjinushi, Minister of Education.
22. Ahmet Kamberi, Minister of Health.

The chairman of the Committee for Culture and Arts, Alfred Uci, and the chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, Ajet Ylli, have similarly been appointed to the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers, as formed by this assembly, consists of able comrades of experience in the managing and executive work of the state, the economy and culture, and in all its activities will be led by the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the party, the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, and the directives of the Ninth AWP Congress, and will rely strongly on the inexhaustible energies and revolutionary fervor of the working masses.

The entire 11th legislature, during which I have been entrusted to lead the government as a result of the new mandate, will be characterized by the struggle and efforts to implement the tasks set out by the Ninth AWP Congress concerning the Eighth 5-year Plan for the development of the economy and culture, for the construction of socialism, and the country's defense.

The eighth 5-year period, whose implementation has now entered into its second year, by the objectives it contains, by its dimensions, by the pace of development that it stipulates, as well as by the prospects that it opens up, constitutes the largest ever plan that our country has had. During this period, the overall social product will increase 31-33 percent, the national income 35-37 percent, and the overall financial income 37-39 percent. Industrial production will increase 29-31 percent and agricultural production 35-37 percent. Some 420 major economic and sociocultural projects will be built, and jobs will be created for 220,000 people.

The attainment of these objectives is based on the mobilization and the utilization of all the development factors created in our country through our socialist construction and their utilization with the greatest possible efficiency. On this basis will also be ensured the further development of the economy at a rapid pace, the constant elevation of the material and cultural standards of the people, and the strengthening of the country's defense potential.

This magnificant program for the country's all-round development and progress poses great tasks and responsibilities before the Council of Ministers. As the center of its attention and activity will be the adoption of measures and the securing of all material, financial, and organizational conditions to ensure the frontal and steady fulfillment of the plan by every cell, district, sector, and branch of the economy. In this context, priority will be given to the fulfillment of tasks in the key branches of the economy, whose development perceptibly conditions the normal progress of the economy at the determined pace and proportions.

Bearing in mind their importance, and the role they play in the economy as a whole, and their importance in supplying the people, the Council of Ministers will devote particular care and priority to the development of the energy industry, mines and metal-working, livestock-raising, the light and food industry, etc.

Oil and gas will continue to be the most important primary sources of energy, for domestic needs as well as for export. Therefore their extraction and processing at the levels planned will deserve the particular and constant attention of the government and its executive organs, both centrally and at the workplace.

Alongside this, care will be shown for the accomplishment of planned targets for the mining and use of the broadest possible scale of coal for the production and widest use of electrical energy, not only in the economy, but for the needs of the people. In accordance with the long-term strategy for the industrialization of the country, to promote the development of heavy industry, and to increase the export of minerals, complex measures will be taken in the field of research and geological prospecting, with the aim of increasing the extraction of copper, ferro-nickel, and other useful minerals.

In addition to the increase in production from known sources, work will be carried out to bring into operation new mineral sources of richer content, particularly chromites, using more advanced methods of extraction to reduce losses and to increase the coefficient of recovery of metals in the process of enrichment and smelting. In branches of the heavy processing industry like ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and the chemical industry, the measures that have been adopted are intended to increase production, improve quality, and further raise efficiency. [paragraph continues]

In particular, the work carried out to broaden the way for the production and utilization of domestic steels will be supported and promoted.

The Council of Ministers will adopt all necessary measures to make certain that the engineering industry will better meet the needs of the economy for spare parts, machinery, and equipment. The industry will also be assisted, among other things, in determining and implementing further technical and organizational measures emobdied in a long-term program to transform it gradually into a genuine machine-building industry.

The fulfillment of the directive of the Ninth AWP Congress to achieve a turning point in the production of consumer commodities places before us the urgent need to work persistently to make use of all possible reserves in this field of great importance for the welfare of the people. To achieve this, all the respective economic departments have been allocated concrete tasks, particularly the light and the food industries, which will bear the main burden to increase the production and variety of commodities, and to improve their quality. This will be served also by organizing the production of small and minute items from technological waste, this being also a permanent task set out by the Ninth AWP Congress.

Agriculture will be an important area of the activity of the Council of Minsiters to enact all the decisions set forth for the increase of agricultural and livestock production, and the increased efficiency of labor. Without reducing our attention to cereal crops, industrial crops, fruit and vegetable growing, special priority measures will be devoted to the development of raising livestock at a faster pace. All the work of the Council of Ministers will aim at the fastest possible achievement of the turning point demanded by the Ninth Party Congress in this important sector of the economy, which is directly tied to the provision of the people with essential meat and dairy products. The Council of Ministers will take measures to implement the important tasks set by the national conference for the development of raising livestock, and the speech which Comrade Ramiz Alia delivered at that conference.

These measures will further promote the work carried out to increase the number of livestock, by unifying and increasing the livestock load per acreage unit, to ensure its year-round and balanced fodder base, as well as to raise livestock productivity. Particular attention will be devoted to the initiative of the cooperativist peasantry in extending and consolidating the small herds of livestock at the field brigade level that they may meet the needs of their members' families with fresh milk by 1988, as stipulated also by the Ninth AWP Congress.

The increased dimension of production and the improvements in its structure during the eighth 5-year period will be accompanied by a perceptible increase in the volume of exports and imports. Following the unchanged principled policy in interstate trade relations, the Council of Ministers will foster its deepening and geographical expansion to better place them in the service of the economy and of our socialist construction. To this end it will take the necessary measures to incease the volume and variety of exports in conformity with market demands. At the same time it will program and adopt measures to insure that the quantity and structure of imported commodities is set out in accordance with priorities and necessity, and that they be used under a strict regimen of thrift, replacing them, whenever possible, with domestic commodities. Foreign trade and other specialized organs will take care to better acquaint themselves with market fluctuations, supply and demand, prices, currency exchange rates, and all other manifestations in the international market, particularly with regard to those commodities that are of greater interest in our exports and imports, and our currency reserves, thus making it possible to deal in good times with the negative impact that the crisis of the bourgeois and revisionist capitalist world may have on our economy.

Special care will be devoted to the development of transportation in general, and to railroad transportation in particular, to better meet the growing needs of the economy. Particular measures will be adopted to strengthen organization and discipline in the transportation sector, and to increase the degree of readiness and the mechanization of loading and unloading operations.

Implementing the directives of the Ninth AWP Congress, the Council of Ministers, as always, will place at the center of its attention the better fulfillment of the material and cultural welfare of the working people. It will adopt all the necessary measures to raise the well-being of the people on the basis of increased social production and efficiency. Considerable measures will also be adopted to increase and improve all kinds of communal services in the cities and in the countryside. Through national actions, with the direct assistance of the state, and through the direct participation of the working people, all villages and other inhabited centers will be supplied with abundant water. Real per capita income in the countryside will increase twice as much as in the cities, thus further narrowing the differences between the cities and the countryside.

Solicitude for the material well-being will always be harmonized with the efforts needed and measures adopted to raise the educational and cultural standards of the working people, and for the further development of science. The entire educational system will be further consolidated not only quantitatively, but especially qualitatively, so that the younger generations may be equipped with contemporary and durable theoretical, practical, and scientific knowledge to make them better able to resolve the great tasks posed by the country's present and future economic, social, and cultural development. Measures will also be adopted so that science and the activity of research and scientific institutions are better and more directly placed in the service of the fulfillment of the tasks of the current 5-year period so that they may help to make clear new prospects.

The attainment of the objectives and the implementation of the tasks for the development of the economy and culture will be indivisible from the body of measures to be adopted to constantly strengthen the defense potential of our socialist homeland by strengthening and forging the Armed Forces in all their structures, as well as the military training of all the people.

All the activity of the Council of Ministers for the realization of the Eighth 5-Year Plan will rely on the exploitation of the reserves and opportunities our economy possesses for its intensive and extensive development. In particular, work will be done to exploit existing productive capacities in industry, transport, and agriculture, with the aim of obtaining on this basis 74 percent of the increase in general industrial production and 95 percent of the increase in agricultural production planned for this 5-year period. Alongside a constant reinforcement of the part played by intensive development in the economy, which remains a basic guideline both at present and in the future, work will be done simultaneously to further every factor which permits the extensive development of production in every enterprise, agricultural cooperatives and enterprises to meet the needs of the peasantry for vegetables, beans, and potatoes.

The Council of Ministers will work to ensure that the fulfillment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan is accompanied by a further growth in economic activity. It will have at the center of its attention the fulfillment of the plan on every front, of all its targets, by every enterprise, district, and office, the constant reduction of costs and expenses in production and trade, while simultaneously insisting on improved quality to increase profitability and significantly reduce the number of enterprises, work gangs, and products which work at a loss.

Another task for increasing the efficiency of the economy and the accumulated funds it produces will be the more rational and sparse use of investments in the productive and nonproductive spheres. To this end, the Council of Ministers will set forth measures and will insist more strongly that investments be justified by the plan regarding their necessity and economic benefit. They should be firmly guaranteed by the material-technical base, and preceded by the most precise studies, projects, and safety nets, at the proper time, and with full technical and economic backing. Alongside this, work will be done to forge close cooperation among the organs involved and entrusted with investment, investors, planners, and builders, organs of foreign trade and others, along with a systematic check of the performance of their duties. At the same time the specialized banking and financial organs will be required to be more responsible and to tighten their control of investments by means of the lek, following step by step the progress of work, monitoring schedules for the inauguration of projects, machinery, and equipment, and responsibly facing anybody who violates the laws and rules regarding the most efficient use of the socialist funds of accumulation in our economy.

The Council of Ministers, as in the past, will take particular care to see that the development of productive forces is also accompanied by the refinement of relations in production, with the aim that these play an active role in the fulfillment of the tasks posed by socialist construction today and in the future. It will show particular care for measures to better harmonize the social interests with the qualifications of the individual, using the highest possible moral stimuli, effectively planning and all socialist economic means.

Measures will be taken for the uninterrupted strengthening of common socialist property, in all its forms, on the correct Marxist-Leninist road, tried and proved in our revolutionary practice. This will be primarily through the achievement of the plan tasks, and through strengthening organizational measures and control for the maintenance and good administration of socialist property. In the field of distribution, measures will be enacted which will refine the remuneration of the working people in important sectors and branches of industry, with the intention that work of high productivity, quality, and economic efficiency, whether done by a collective or an individual, shall be better encouraged and appreciated, not only morally, but materially through the wage system, and through special funds in enterprises. In the field of strengthening the economic relations of the state with the agricultural cooperatives, the Council of Ministers will enact measures to refine the forms of procurement of agricultural and animal products, through a differentiation of the purchase price of a good part of these products, to encourage the increase and improvement of quality in production.

The Council of Ministers will devote particular attention to the refinement of the management and organization of the work of the organs of the state and economy, centrally and at the base, so that their activity will be refreshed by scientific thinking and the logic of economic forces, in accordance with the demands of the objective laws of socialism. It will aim at making dynamism, creative initiative, constructive activity, and a sense of the practical characterize its methods and styles of work. It will strive to make the state and economic apparatus concentrate on basic problems and the priority solution of tasks which are lagging behind, so that these apparatuses will become adroit, efficient, and practical, so that their sense of responsibility will increase, and so that they will tighten discipline among all their cadres to fulfill the tasks entrusted to them. In all its work, the Council of Ministers will be led by the principles of democratic centralism, combining correctly and in the most effective way, unified management, with the line of the masses and with intitiatives at the base, so that organs of the state and the economy will exert the authority granted them to the utmost, and take complete responsibility for the duties that are entrusted to them. [paragraph continues]

Similarly, the account-rendering of organs of the state and the economy before the masses will be strengthened, especially regarding problems concerning the supply and service of the people. The Council of Ministers will give more sophisticated assistance to central organs and organs at the base, giving more impetus to the creative thinking and revolutionary activity of the masses, for the fulfillment of the great tasks set by the ninth congress, as Comrade Ramiz Alia instructed in his important speech delivered at the second plenum of the Central Committee of the party. More effective measures will be taken to improve the organizational structures and working methods of administrative and central offices, to further increase their control upon their dependent organizations at the base. Special measures are being and will be taken to tighten control of the implementation of tasks and especially of the increase of efficiency of the specialized organs, and of every stage of our system of organization and management.

The entire activity of the state and economic organs will rely more on the working masses and will respond to their revolutionary zeal and energy in labor. The constant combination of creative initiative with the activity of workers, cooperatives and the intellingentsia in sophisticated and refined organization in the struggle against symptoms of bureaucratization, liberalism and technocratism, will constitute the kernel of the method and style of work of organs of the state and the economy, from the Council of Ministers and its presidency down to the base. Better use will be made of the new opportunities created by advanced experience gained from uninterrupted mass actions, and from the movement of "Standard-Bearers in the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, Fighter in the Implementation of the Decisions of the Ninth Party Congress." This experience will be publicized and put into practice in conformity with conditions in every district and sphere of the economy, and in every agricultural cooperative and enterprise.

Comrades, the report of Comrade Ramiz Alia at the ninth congress of the party carried out a deep Marxist-Leninist analysis of today's developments in the world. It profoundly considered the principles and standpoints of our party and state toward contemporary international problems, which the Council of Ministers will consistently follow in all its future activity.

The world situation continues to be turbulent and full of tensions and confrontations, conflicts and local wars, instigated and stirred up by the imperialist powers and particularly the two superpowers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union. Their policies and activities have increased confrontations and with them, the danger of a wide-scale conflagration. In our continent too, in Europe, the situation at present is fraught with tensions, for which the two superpowers are responsible. They constantly strengthen the political-military blocs of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, increase their bases and armaments, increase their political, economic and military pressure on European states.

The maintenance and strengthening of peace demands the unmasking of the policy of expansionism, oppression, and exploitation, and the rejection of the superpowers' demagogy, which aims to create a fog to distort and hide the true situation. The future of peace must in no way be left in the hands of the great powers, who want to subjugate the peoples and dominate the world. The voice of the peoples in defense of their freedom and national independence is being raised ever increasingly against their policies, so perilous for the whole of mankind. Our party and government have always supported with all their strength this just struggle of the peoples. they resolutely oppose the hegemonic, expansionist and aggressive policy the United States of America and the Soviet Union apply throughout the world. Their policy seriously threatens peoples, peace and international security. We have never been reconciled and will not be reconciled with them, we have not maintained and will not maintain any relations or any form of exchange and cooperation with them.

In the Balkan peninsula too, as a result of the continuing interference of the superpowers and of the cooperation of some regional factors, the situation is not tranquil. Our firm view is that the Balkans should belong to the peoples of the Balkans and they must live in friendship with one another. Their interests require the avoidance and overcoming of the negative factors which pave the way for foreign interference, particularly of the superpowers. Likewise, on correct bases and without prejudices bilateral relations must be created, as well the conditions and atmosphere for a broader collaboration in fields of mutual interest.

We are for the development of state relations with all those states that observe and accept their establishment on the basis of the known principles of equality, noninterference in internal affairs, respect for sovereignty, the nonviolation of territorial integrity and mutual benefit.

During the years of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly, the international position of our socialist homeland has been strengthened and consolidated. At present our country has diplomatic relations with 105 countries distributed over every continent, and carries out trade, cultural, and technical-scientific exchanges with a large number of them. We wish these relations to be increased and extended in the future, and we have been and remain in favor of friendship and cooperation with other peoples and countries.

In this context, as it has until now, our government will devote special care to the development of good-neighbor relations with states near our country. It has shown this policy and goodwill through deeds. This serves not only the positive development of bilateral cooperation, but also the strengthening of stability and peace in the region of the Balkans.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as it has until now, will in the future pursue a principled, consistent, revolutionary and deeply internationalist policy, one that has and continues to guarantee to our people freedom, independence, and national sovereignty; a policy that has guaranteed socialist Albania an honored name in the world and friends and well-wishers on every continent. Consistent in its firm stand of opposing the aggressive and hegemonic policy of the imperialist superpowers, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will cooperate with all democratic and freedom-loving countries trying to preserve peace and international security.

Comrade deputies, the program of the Council of Ministers which is presented for the consideration and approval of this session of the People's Assembly relies entirely upon the consistent Marxist-Leninist line and policy of our party, and on the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, which were confirmed by the decisions of the historic ninth party congress. Their realization requires an increase every day of mobilization and energy in labor, creative and innovative thinking on the party of the working masses, more refined management and organization, a sense of responsibility and control in implementing tasks on the party of the organs of the state and the economy, especially those at the center, and demands a constant increase in revolutionary vigilance and alertness to defend the homeland and our socialist victories.

Once again I assure you, comrade deputies, that the Council of Ministers, under the leadership of the AWP Central Committee, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head, relying upon the strength and inexhaustible energies of our wonderful, hard-working, patriotic, and freedom-loving people, will work tirelessly to implement the decisions of the ninth party congress, and will honorably and loyally accomplish the duties assigned it by the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Long live our glorious party!
Long live our heroic people!
Glory to the brilliant and immortal work of Comrade Enver Hoxha!

KORBECI SPEAKS ON EXPORTS AT PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

AU261446 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 22 Feb 87 p 3

["From the Speech of Foreign Trade Minister Shane Korbeci" at People's Assembly in Tirana on 21 February]

[Text] During the past 5-year period, the struggle to achieve and exceed production targets of goods for export, and the need to secure imports conforming with the needs of the economy and the state plan have assumed particular importance, said Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci among other things in his speech.

This has been the first 5-year period in which exports have entirely covered imports, and in which foreign trade has been expanded with many countries and firms in the world, while nonetheless being forced to confront many acute symptoms introduced to world markets by the economic crisis of the capitalist countries.

In the seventh 5-year period exports rose by 29 percent in comparison with the sixth 5-year period, and imports by 23 percent. The structure of goods for export was further improved, as well as the geographical range of our exports and imports.

Later he made clear that in applying the historic decisions of the ninth party congress, the foreign trade organs would concentrate their attention on further improving methods and styles of work, to learn more about market trends and prices, and ensuring markets for all goods produced. Above all, we must thoroughly understand and better carry out the party's injunction that "there are no imports without exports." We are all called upon to think, work, and struggle for the continual increase of exports, to guarantee not only imports but create reserves too.

At the ninth party congress it was stressed that the fast rate of development of the economy requires and permits priority to be given to achieving a significant rise in the volume of exports. During this 5-year period, exports will rise 44-46 percent, will be divided among more categories of goods in demand on foreign markets, and will be more dependable and certain.

To attain these targets, we working people in foreign trade have the major task of working better to profitably sell all the goods placed at our disposal, of coordinating better with producers in fulfilling tasks, and of producing on schedule according to both quantity and quality to boost exports and the production of those goods in demand in foreign markets, etc. The foreign trade organs, in collaboration with the administration, with the districts, and with the enterprises producing goods for export, will increase their efforts to work with more responsibility, imagination, and creativity so new products and "small" but sellable items will take their place alongside traditional export goods. It is up to us in foreign trade to play a more active role in our relations with the appropriate producers and administrators, and of course to become better informed about the demands of the foreign market.

Later he spoke of the necessity of continually improving the quality of goods to meet the real demands of the international market, to guarantee sales, and to increase the efficiency of our exports. The directives approved by the ninth party congress and the decisions to be made by this assembly, said Comrade Shane Korbeci in conclusion, constitute, for foreign trade as for other sectors, a major and long-term program of labor in our daily activities. The foreign trade organs, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the party with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head, will labor tirelessly to make a reality of the goals that have been set.

GORBACHEV ARMS PROPOSAL CALLED 'CONCRETE STEP'

AU021442 Sofia BTA in English 1406 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Veselin Toshkov commentary: "Concrete Step to Nuclear Disarmament"]

[Text] Sofia, March 2 (BTA commentator Veselin Toshkov) — The latest Soviet peace initiative is prompted by a keen sense of responsibility for the fate of peace. The proposal to separate the issue of the European medium range missiles from the other issues related to strategic weapons and to immediately conclude an agreement confirms once again the goodwill of the Soviet state and its striving to make a concrete contribution to eliminating the danger of nuclear annihilation. The declaration of the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU Mr Mikhail Gorbachev of February 28 is yet another eloquent illustration of the new political thinking indispensable in our nuclear age.

The latest Soviet proposal should be viewed in the context of the important peace initiatives made by the Soviet Union in the past few months. This constructive proposal came as a logical continuation of the programme for a total elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the century, of the constructive disarmament proposals put forward at the Reykjavik summit and of the readiness recently expressed by the Soviet Union to give up its nuclear state status. It is a logical continuation because it is an integral part of the consistent course of the USSR towards seeking solutions which would open the road to mutually acceptable agreements and equal security.

What is most important in the new proposal of the Soviet Union is that it envisages the immediate signing of a Soviet-American agreement for eliminating medium-range missiles in a term of five years. The conclusion of such an agreement is realistic, bearing in mind that an actual accord was reached on this issue in Reykjavik. The aim of the new Soviet initiative is to break the vicious circle of the talks on limiting nuclear weapons and to give green light to concrete steps to nuclear disarmament.

Now the new Soviet proposal is on the round table in Geneva. The Soviet Union made the first, most important step which revealing an actual possibility to start the process of eliminating the nuclear arsenals which has long been desired by the peoples.

PAPER PRAISES GORBACHEV TU CONGRESS SPEECH

AU271510 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 26 Feb 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Constructive Work and Peace"]

[Text] Precisely 1 year ago the 27th CPSU Congress started its work in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Now, in the same hall, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has made an in-depth, well-argued analysis of the path followed and of the transition from setting goals and putting forward ideas to beginning to implement them. It has been a short time but one infused with an exceptionally tense rhythm, with a reassessment of values, with vast initiatives, and with a mass social upsurge for an uncompromising struggle with the old in the name of the furious surge forward. It was a period during which the idea of restructuring has become a reality, and a year that has provided numerous proofs of the peace-loving and constructive nature of Soviet foreign policy aimed at saving mankind from nuclear war and self-annihilation.

Only the powerful economic, scientific-technical, and intellectual potential of the Soviet Union, together with the broad activity of the people, can ensure the implementation of the chosen path. It is precisely through restructuring that socialism's potential will be revealed, new quality achieved in the economic, social, and intellectual spheres, and democracy extended in the interest of the workers.

The candid and realistic tone of the Soviet party leader's speech reveals a Leninist depth and daring in the critical analysis of the negative and positive phenomena accompanying the profound renewal of Soviet society. The Leninist approach clearly delineates the end goal of the restructuring; namely, the transformation of socialism into a most modern form of social organization with clearly exhibited advantages.

The transformations in Soviet society, revolutionary in their essence, are also of immense importance for the countries of the socialist community and the peoples of the whole world. As Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out in his speech, the words "restructuring" and "openness" are being taken up by the progressive public as synomyms for progress and peace. This is because the response of the CPSU and the Soviet state to the requirements posed by the tense international situation was to propose the new political thinking as an approach to solving current problems. In essence this innovative approach of the Soviet Union is also an aspiration toward restructuring in international relations. In spite of the attempts of the imperialist forces to continue to drag the world toward an insane arms race, the great Soviet peace initiatives have introduced a radical change into the international atmosphere.

The concrete steps of the Soviet Union to halt nuclear tests and to build up a comprehensive system of international security and its demonstrated readiness for a dialogue on all topical problems have inspired people with confidence that the victory of reason and good will over the forces of war and militarism is a real possibility.

Yes, the time since the 27th CPSU Congress has confirmed the correctness of the path chosen by the party of Lenin, while the authority of the USSR and of its internal and foreign policies has grown and strengthened. In its jubilee year the CPSU, relying on the support of the workers and peasants of the whole Soviet people, is marching decisively and purposefully toward the great cause of construction and peace that began in the October days of 1917.

KUBADINSKI RECEIVES KOMMUNIST EDITOR FROLOV

AU262048 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Comrade Pencho Kubadinski received Ivan Frolov, chairman of the Central Leadership of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society and KOMMUNIST chief editor, on 26 February. The guest was briefed on the many-sided activity of the most popular socio-political organization in Bulgaria and on how its structure and work relates to the new qualitative growth in all areas of life. It was stressed that the Fatherland Front is making its contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR.

At a meeting with journalists in Sofia Ivan Frolov stressed the irreversible character of the restructuring that has begun in the USSR and the important role of the mass media in accelerating socialist development and the further democratization of social relations.

SOFIA ADOPTS PLAN ON HOUSING, OTHER PROBLEMS

AU281525 Sofia BTA in English 1244 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Sofia, February 28 (BTA) — Last year the party and state leadership of this country criticized severely the city administration of Sofia because of a number of disproportions in the social and economic development of the city. The plan for development till 1995 takes into consideration this criticism and envisages more funding, especially in the field of housing and improvement of public transport. The new law for the plan and budget, adopted by the National Assembly at the end of December 1986, assigned about 3.2 billion leva in capital investments till 1990, which is 49 percent more than the investments for the 1981-1986 period. Having in mind that other organizations will also invest in Sofia another 4 billion leva, it becomes clear that the funds are enough. In the course of four years 100,000 new apartments should be built on the territory of the city, as well as students' hostels with 10,000 beds, 1,000 classrooms, kindergartens for 8,000 children, and 11 polyclinics. The building companies in the capital have never before fulfilled such a big task. One billion leva have been allocated for the social needs of the new residential areas and 500 million for the improvement of public transport.

The main problem of the town administration is not in the raising of the funds but in the establishing of an organization for their utilization. It was not by chance that at the session of the National Assembly the new mayor of Sofia, Stefan Ninov, said that by not using the funds for capital investments for years, the city council had turned into something like a savings bank for the minister of finances. Urgent measures are being taken at present for updating the material and technical base of the building industry. New building technologies, feedstock and materials will be transferred in this industry. Some questions of the payment of the construction workers have also been settled.

At present the construction organizations form the salary of the workers on the ground of the quantity, quality and time of work, while before it was based on fixed wages, varying with the different projects. Contracts are concluded with construction organizations from other towns to build in Sofia, while the building organizations from the capital will be able to fulfill orders in other parts of the country.

Another serious problem of the capital is the constant increase of the population due to migration from other parts of the country. Only over the last 15 years the population of the city has increased by 205,000 people. 80 percent of them have come from other parts of the country. The present administration of the city thinks that this artificial growth of the population worsens the quality of the work force, increasing the share of those with poor qualification. In order to solve the labour force problem by the end of this decade, following Moscow's example, a long-term programme for provision of the necessary personnel is worked out. Comprehensive measures for limitation of the migration are being taken; new forms of labour organization and payment are implemented; students, pensioners, as well as blue and white collar workers, may take other jobs in their free time. The economy of sofia is being restructured and intensified. Electronics and biotechnologies will be developed with priority. The production electronics industry must increase 4-fold in a period of 4-5 years, and communication technology and radioelectronics — 3-fold. From 33 percent in 1985, the relative share of the electronic industry and mechanical engineering in the economy of Sofia will reach 45 percent in 1990.

DAILY COMMENTS ON TOWER COMMISSION REPORT

AU021205 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Feb 87 p 5

[Milan Rusko commentary: "A Cleaning Job With Limited Liability;" words between slantlines published in widespaced type]

[Text] The more than 300-page report of the commission named after its chairman, Senator John Tower from Texas, apparently pursues the aim of completely obliterating the President's part in the Irangate affair. The commission was appointed by Ronald Reagan at the end of last year, supposedly to find out the whole truth about the sale of arms to Iran. "This is remarkable; he who should inform us is asking what actually happened," some Democratic congressmen commentted sarcastically at that time.

The President's memory has undergone an astounding development since the scandal broke. First, meeting the commission on 26 January, he said he had given a preliminary nod to the transaction. (Even earlier, in a television address to American citizens, he insisted that the transaction concerned /spare parts/ that could be carried by a single transport plane.) But as early as 9 February — evidently on the advice of Donald Regan, the White Hosuse chief of staff — he claimed he gave retroactive approval, after the first shipment of American /weapons/, which had been mediated by Israel in September 1985,

In the meantime the President declared Oliver North of the U.S. National Security Council a national hero, only to strip him of his job after a while as the main culprit. Robert McFarlane, the President's former national security adviser whose testimony before the commission has repeatedly proven that his former boss is a liar, fared even worse. He has found himself in the hospital, reportedly following an attempted suicide. It is now only a matter of routine to compromise him before the American public and, if necessary, to cite "psychological disorder" to cast doubt on the credibility of his testimony.

Despite an obvious discrepancy between the President's statements and reality, the Tower report does not claim he knew everything. On the contrary, it states in a very considerate tone that Ronald Reagan might have had inadequate information. Yesterday's U.S. press added to this with a great deal of irony: "It is as if the President took an after-lunch nap and his subordinates made havoc of his foreign policy." This statement is in response to Reagan's statement that he no longer remembers having given his approval to the transaction, despite his repeated earlier statements about how greatly concerned he was over the fate of the hostages, who were supposedly to be released in exchange for weapons. Besides, some $30 to $40 million — a sum that is not negligible — were at stake. The British newspaper THE GUARDIAN pokes fun at the American farce when it says: "The verdict of the Tower Commission over Reagan is original: Guilty, but asleep."

Some bourgeois newspapers have accepted the claim of the Tower Commission that the President's subordinates failed to inform him adequately, which accounts for his incompetent decision. But is this really so?

If the answer is yes, then the value of each of his decisions is bound to be problematic. Or, is the U.S. President's memory really so bad that he does not remember whether he approved large-scale deliveries of weapons to Iran? If it is, woe to the United States, whose President does not remember he violated U.S. laws, including some articles of the Constitution.

The fact is that no one, including the Tower Commission report, has been able to refute that the President not only knew everything but had also given his approval before it all started. After all, the Iraq-Iran war suits the intentions of the U.S. imperialist circles and the military-industrial complex, whose interests the President protects. These forces want to keep him in the White House. Nevertheless, his popularity has rapidly declined, with more than half of all Americans convinced their President is lying. And the considerate report Ronald Reagan ordered from J. Tower and company not only failed to purge him of his guilt but has stirred the memories of Watergate even more. That affair, too, started with the President's denials and lies and ended with his having to leave the White House.

PRAGUE PRAISES SOVIET PROPOSALS ON ARMS CONTROL

LD021305 Prague in Czech to Europe 2230 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Radoslav Wanke commentary]

[Text] Yesterday's Soviet proposal to agree on the removal of medium-range missiles from Europe separately from the problems of strategic nuclear weapons and the militarization of space paves the way for the signing of a long-awaited Soviet-U.S. agreement. A commentary by Radoslav Wanke considers this chance:

[Wanke] An agreement on strategic nuclear missiles and medium-range missiles was reached in Reykjavik, where Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan held talks in November last year, thanks to the constructive approach of the Soviet side and its willingness to agree to mutually acceptable compromise. Since then, however, as a result of Ronald Reagan's inflexibility, an agreement on the third part of the so-called package of problems on preventing the militarization of space did not take place and all the efforts came to nothing. Yesterday's proposal by Mikhail Gorbachev, however, returns to Reykjavik. It wants to make use of at least part of what the highest representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States agreed upon. Let us recall it once again.

The U.S. President agreed that the two superpowers should, within 5 years, remove all their medium-range missiles from Europe, with the provision that 100 warheads will remain in the Asian part of the Soviet Union and the U.S. side will keep the same number on its territory. And, as Mikhail Gorbachev did not forget to stress in his statement, as soon as this agreement is signed the Soviet Union will withdraw its enhanced range operational-tactical missile complexes from the GDR and the CSSR, which were deployed there in reply to the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in West Europe.

The Soviet proposal is so direct and clear that it gained immediate support in the world. Even Western media, which is not usually very favorably inclined to Soviet initiatives, writes about an exceptional offer, and quite rightly so. It does not often happen that the text of an agreement is submitted that only needs a signature. They are also aware of this in the White House, which is why its spokesman welcomed the Soviet proposal. According to his words, the U.S. delegation to the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva will submit clarification proposals. Thanks to the initiative of the Soviet Union, the first step on the path of nuclear disarmament is within reach.

MURIN, USSR ENVOY DISCUSS ARMS LIMITATION

LD022240 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Stefan Murin, deputy minister of foreign affairs, consulted in Prague today with envoy Yuriy Nazarkin, head of a Soviet delegation at the disarmament conference. Envoy Milos Vejvoda, head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the Geneva disarmament conference, was also present. Topical questions of arms limitation and disarmament were discussed at the meeting, with emphasis on the need to intensity the work of the Geneva disarmament conference.

Envoy Yuriy Nazarkin was received by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek after the meeting.

CPSU'S ZAYKOV ARRIVES FOR NATIONAL VISIT 2 MAR

Confers With Jakes, Others

LD021724 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee; and Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the party's Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, had talks in Prague today with Lev Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. USSR Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Viktor Lomakin was also present.

Lev Zaykov reported in detail on the current policy of the CPSU and the entire society in implementing the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress. He stressed the significance of the January plenum of the party's Central Committee for the further social and economic development of Soviet society and th entire socialist community.

Milos Jakes said the fourth session of the CPCZ Central Committee assessed the implementation of a broad scale of political, economic, and social tasks adopted at the 17th party congress. He stressed the need to further develop mutual political and economic cooperation and forms and methods of CEMA activity, above all in connection with the consistent implementation of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Member-States up the Year 2000. During the discussion, they yet again confirmed the harmony of the two fraternal parties' economic and social policies and forms of their implementation.

Sees Center, Leaves for Kosice

LD022043 Prague CTK in English 1946 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Prague March 2 (CTK) — Soviet Communist Party Politburo member and Central Committee secretary Lev Zaykov visited today the A.S. Popov Research Institute for Communication engineering in Prague.

He was interested in Czechoslovakia's participation in supplies for the construction of a system of satellite transmission in the Soviet Union. In the framework of the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of the CMEA member countries up to the year 2000, the research institute is working on six major tasks.

Lev Zaykov was informed about cooperation of Czechoslovak scientists with Soviet partners. For instance the Prague institute cooperates with Krystal Kiev.

In the evening, the Soviet guest left for Kosice, east Slovakia.

BILAK, VACLAVIK, USSR'S ZOTOV ATTEND MEETING

LD031024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] A meeting of leading officials of the Czechoslovak People's Army is taking place in Prague today in the presence of Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Also present at the meeting are Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense; members of the collegium of the Ministry of National Defense; and other guests. Colonel General Nikolay Zotov, Soviet representative of the Joint Supreme Command for Warsaw Pact Forces attached to the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defense, is also present.

INDRA MEETS VISITING NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD022200 Prague CTK in English 1749 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Prague March 2 (CTK) — A delegation of the Norwegian Storting (parliament), headed by its president Jo Benkow, arrived here today.

The Norwegian guests were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra, at whose invitation the visit takes place, and other officials.

The current visit of the Norwegian delegation, which is the continuation of contacts between the two parliaments, will not only make it possible to exchange experience from parliamentary work but will also be an opportunity for the exchange of views on topical international issues.

The official visit of the delegation of the Norwegian Storting (parliament) to Czechoslovakia is an expression of bilateral interest in strengthening all-round relations to the benefit of security and cooperation in Europe.

The visit of the Norwegian parliamentarians, led by Storting president Jo Benkow, follows up the visit of chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and Communist Party Presidium member Alois Indra to Norway in 1980. Czechoslovak-Norwegian relations have been favourably developing, which was proved especially by the visits of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to Norway in 1979 and 1986.

Czechoslovakia is the fourth biggest trade partner of Norway among the socialist countries, after the Soviet Union, Poland and Hungary. Last year, their trade exchange reached 60 million dollars which was by about 17 million dollars more than in 1983. Czechoslovakia exports to Norway cars, tractors, chemical products, textile, glass and other consumer goods, and imports sea fish, iron ore, pulp and other chemical products.

This month, Czechoslovakia Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban will pay a visit to Norway. The two states are to sign a new long-term trade agreement which will replace the 1973 document.

With the aim to reach progress in the sphere of economy, a program of development of economic, industrial and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Norway was signed in 1980. Cultural, educational and scientific relations are set by the cultural agreement in the framework of which a program of cultural exchanges for 1985-1987 is being fulfilled.

PAPER CARRIES CTK REPORT ON NUCLEAR DIALOGUE

AU240600 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Feb 87 pp 1, 3

[CTK report: "Nuclear War Is To Be Forever Excluded From the Scenario of Mankind's Existence; Youth's Open Dialogue on Peace"]

[Excerpts] The main mission of the Framework for All-European Youth and Student Cooperation, whose fourth consultative meeting began in the Small Hall of the Prague Palace of Culture yesterday [20 February] morning, is to assist the relaxation of international tension. [passage omitted]

The opening session was addressed by Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek. In his speech, he highly praised the efforts of practically all politically relevant youth and student organizations that are active in Europe and associated in the framework to contribute through nontraditional forms of cooperation -- regardless of political, ideological, or religious differences -- to the development of dialogue among European youth and student organizations on issues that are today deciding the future of mankind including: on averting the danger of nuclear war, strengthening world peace, relaxing tension, accomplishing concrete steps in disarmament, and strengthening the all-European process as of security and cooperation.

Czechoslovakia is concerned about whether one will succeed in eliminating the danger of nuclear war and will make a definite turn away from the policy of confrontation and toward the policy of detente and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation, he said. To Czechoslovakia, in the very heart of our old continent overfilled with arms arsenals, the guarantee and the strengthening of security and trust in Europe and the strengthening of peaceful relations among all countries is truly of vital importance. We are led to that by the realities of the present-day nuclear space age as well as by the lessons arising from our nations' frequently bitter and tragic experience. We always keep in mind that not many European wars -- including the last one -- bypassed us.

The minister noted that the results achieved in building a new society in the CSSR affirm the correctness of that choice. Our political system is stable, our balance sheet positive, and our economic base firm. However, in no way do we succumb to the feeling of complacency, he said. We discussed shortcomings at last year's 17th CPCZ Congress that determined the program for eliminating them through the intensification of our economy. The key element in this respect is restructuring the economic mechanism of our national economy, which creates the prerequisites for a dynamic economic growth and technological development. It is truly the most revolutionary change in the management of socioecoomic processes in the past 40 years. We regard the development of democracy on the basis of socialism to be an important task when fulfilling these demanding resolutions.

Bohuslav Chnoupek noted that the framework's consultative meeting is being held under the direct influence of the International Year of Peace proclaimed by the UN and in the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which gave birth to a state without exploiters and to the glorious Decree on Peace. It is marked by revolutionary changes organically connected to the democratization of the USSR domestic and foreign policy. These changes are occurring during the restructuring process of Soviet society determined by the 27th CPSU Congress, which we follow with sincere sympathy. We trace its innovative, theoretical, and practical conclusions and draw inspiration from them because they are of fundamental importance for the entire socialist community. Also revolutionary is the socialist countries' approach to international life's key issues, and to the "humanization of international relations" -- as it recently resounded from the platform of the Moscow forum For a Nuclear-Free World, for the Survival of Humanity.

This revolution, inspired and multiplied by the philosophy of the new political thinking, is natural. After all, mankind finds itself in a completely new situation, qualitatively differing from all the preceding ones. Man is now in an age -- rightly referred to as the nuclear space age -- permeated with reality previously unknown. War has ceased as -- for any social system -- an instrument for achieving political objectives, he declared.

Weapons and the fear of possible retaliation can no longer be relied upon to guarantee anyone's security. Therefore, today as never before, one has to see the world in a new light. We have to disassociate ourselves from the iron armor of the eternal question addressing the steps to take to win militarily; such steps no longer exist. We have to understand that the best way to win a nuclear war is to make sure it will never occur.

In this respect, our logic is very simple; as long as nuclear weapons exist, the danger of nuclear war exists. Therefore, it is necessary to forever exclude nuclear war from the scenario of human existence. And there is only one realistic way that leads to that goal: the elimination of nuclear weapons. In our opinion, Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration on 15 January 1986 sets the optimal direction and objective.

We fully support the Soviet proposals, the Czechoslovak minister stated. We are convinced that the first vital measure leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons is the universal and total ban on testing them. The way the Soviet Union proposes and demonstrates this is through its moratorium, which has been extended many times. Unfortunately, the two nuclear explosions at the Nevada test range in February do not entitle us to presume the U.S. Administration intends to follow the Soviet example. On the contrary, that provocation affirms the determination to continue the dangerous policy of escalating the feverish nuclear arms buildup on earth as well as in space.

We attach exceptional importance also to other steps connected with the realization of establishing a comprehensive system of international peace and security, guaranteed by exclusively political means in all spheres of international relations and for everyone on an equal basis.

In his speech, Bohuslav Chnoupek noted the value of the USSR continuing to assert the package of proposals from the Reykjavik summit concerning nuclear and space weapons and which would make possible the elimination of American and Soviet intermediate range missiles in Europe.

He described the all-European process of the strengthening of security and the development of cooperation as one of the main priorities of Czechoslovak foreign policy. At the Vienna follow-up CSCE meeting we are pressing for the forum of the signatory countries to be a well-balanced discussion about all three baskets of the Final Act and for it to make progress in all spheres of cooperation, he said. We regard agreement in Vienna on the talks' mandate, dealing not only with further measures for strengthening the trust and security on the continent, but, above all, with disarmament itself, to be of particular importance, Bohuslav Chnoupek said. [passage omitted]

ARTICLE ASSESSES WESTERN SOCIALIST ATTITUDES

AU261606 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Feb 87 p 6

[Jan V. Svec article: "Orientation Toward Detente; Positive Changes in the Attitudes and Activities of Social Democratic Parties"]

[Excerpts] It has become obvious in recent years that positive changes are taking place in the attitudes of almost all influential social democratic and socialist parties in the West toward the issues of international detente. Such trends became apparent at several significant congresses and sessions of the Socialist International (SI) and in other world forums and deliberations conducted by prominent social democratic statesmen and the representatives of the Soviet Union and of other socialist states. This tendency is obviously based on the circumstance that leading figures — particularly in the large parties of social democrats — have correctly grasped two important things: the changes that have occurred in the way the general public in their countries regards the issues of war and peace, and the increasingly acute, real possibility of an outbreak of nuclear war. Even though it is known that social democrats and communists differ in their approaches to quite a number of sociopolitical issues. The course that is aimed at constructively resolving the most burning international issues of the present is either parallel to or very close to the stands of the countries of the socialist community. This became obvious, for instance, at the 17th SI Congress in Lima, in 1985, which focussd attention on the issues of disarmament, peace, and understanding in the world. [passage omitted]

The stands and views expressed in Lima and other forums, stand in harmony with the attitudes maintained by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This was also expressed in the CPSU's Central Committee message to the SI Congress. It said that to halt feverish armanent and to eliminate the hotbeds of the danger of war not only means to prevent an orientation toward war, but also means to release the finances needed to resolve economic and social problems (including the problems of developing countries). It also means to release the finances needed to fight hunger, poverty, and disease and to preserve living environments in a state suitable for the life of future generations. Even at the current session in Helsinki, which was opened on Monday [16 February], the SI Council is discussing such urgent issues as the problem of security in Europe and nuclear disarmament, and particularly the imperative need to adhere to the treaties on antimissile defense limitations.

In his talk with the journalists last week, SI Secretary General Pentti Vaananen declared that the resolution adopted by the SI Council session last October in Bonn remains a valid program for the social democrats in the fight for peace and disarmament. [passage omitted] He also spoke in favor of the closest possible and most effective cooperation of the social democratic and communist parties. He also stated one must at present rise above the differences in ideological views, because the disarmament issues and other problems of mankind are vitally important. It is here that one must find a common path and common starting point: the SDI promotes the path of efficient cooperation of parties. [paragraph continues]

One can thus draw significant conclusions even from the stands and statements expressed by the SI and its prominent representatives as mentioned above: Despite the existing ideological differences between communists and social democrats, it is currently not merely possible but most necessary to cooperate closely and constructively, particularly on the issues of the fight against the danger of war.

In fact, the socialist countries have also noted the necessity of such cooperation on several occasions. And this necessity was underscored by the congresses of all fraternal parties, too. [passage omitted]

The success of such a close and specific cooperation will depend on how, and how deeply, the SI and the parties r-'lied around it are willing to continue their involvement We need -- more than at any time in the past -- a uified course of all peace forces, progressive organizations, individuals, and millions of statements at the Moscow Forum For a Nuclear-Free World, For Mankind's Survival, which stated: It is only this course that can frustrate the worst catastrophe in mankind's history to date -- the destruction of civilization and of life on our planet.

BRIEFS

REPORT ON 'PROGRESS' PIPELINE -- Addressing a news conference on 25 February, Karel Zavazal, deputy minister of power and fuels, reported the results of the first year of Czechoslovakia's participation in the construction of the "Progress" gas pipeline in the Soviet Union. He said Czechoslovak enterprises "did very well" in 1986. In addition to the completion of blueprints and access roads, they prepared a 120 km section for the laying of pipes, mostly in the difficult terrain of the Carpathian mountains, laid pipes over 70 km, and welded them over 35 km. However, the tasks in 1987 will be far more demanding, according to Zavazal, because 268 km of pipes will have to be laid and welded. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Feb 87 p 2 AU]

OIL SPILL IN JIHLAVA -- Between 500 and 700 liters of petropal, a special oil used to test fuel injection pumps, have been spilled into the Jihlava River through cracked sewers of the Motorpal national enterprise in Jihlava. The oil spill polluted the river for 15 to 30 km. Public security agencies are investigating the case. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Feb 87 p 2 AU]

SOCIALIST MISSION HEADS RECEIVED -- A friendly working meeting of Jindrich Rehorek, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, with the heads of the representative missions of Bulgaria, Cuba, Kampuchea, Cuba, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the SRV accredited in the CSSR was held in the Cernin Palace in Prague on 11 February. Questions concerning the intensification of cooperation in the international arena and bilateral relations in the near future were discussed in the course of the meeting. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Feb 87 p 2 AU]

CSSR-SOVIET TRADE REPORT -- According to Frantisek Mares, head of the CSSR trade mission in Moscow, the exchange of goods between the CSSR and the Soviet Union in 1986 exceeded the planned turnover of more than R13 billion. The USSR accounted for 45 percent of Czechoslovak foreign trade turnover and the CSSR was the USSR's second largest trade partner. Machinery and equipment accounted for more than 70 percent of Czechoslovak exports. The CSSR exported, for example, 20,000 Avia trucks and more than 50,000 Tatra trucks to the USSR in 1986. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Feb 87 p 7 AU]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CITED ON GORBACHEV PROPOSAL

LD021041 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0230 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 2 Mar (ADN) -- Under the headline "This Great Chance Must Be Used," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today published the following commentary on the latest statement by Mikhail Gorbachev:

On Saturday at 1900, when the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was broadcast live from Moscow by all GDR radio and television stations, it was avidly followed by millions of people in our republic. The immediacy of the news and the great attention paid to it all over the GDR corresponds to the outstanding importance of the new proposal, especially for our people. We received the message from Moscow with lively consent, joy, and satisfaction.

Indeed, this is an extraordinarily important initiative for the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and in the world. It concerns the fundamental interests of all peoples in our continent, but particularly ours since we live in the center of Europe, the dividing line between two social orders, between the military blocs of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, where the danger of a nuclear inferno is particularly felt. It is therefore clearly understandable that GDR citizens welcome and wholeheartedly support Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative.

We know how to appreciate that within a short period of time, as so vividly expressed by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, our common house -- Europe -- could be liberated from a considerable part of the nuclear burden. No more medium-range or operational-tactical nuclear missiles on European soil, and no longer any such devilish stuff on German soil -- that would indeed be quite a decisive step forward. Together with us, all the peoples on our continent would gain more security.

The new Soviet initiative picks up where the Reykjavik summit left off, which showed the world that comprehensive disarmament is possible and that struggling for it is a realistic policy. From the package of proposals concerning strategic offensive weapons, medium-range missiles, space weapons, and nuclear tests, in Reykjavik, the Soviet Union now extracts one of these main issues in order to achieve an initial agreement. There already exists a ready-made agreement for this which meets the interests of all parties involved. Therefore, there is no sensible argument against concluding of such an agreement.

On the contrary, everything speaks in favor of immediately solving the problem of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. Since in this way peace would indeed be created with fewer weapons, we wholeheartedly support the Soviet proposal. The joint statement of the SED Central Committee Politburo, the GDR Council of State, and the GDR Council of Ministers stresses: In accord with the statement made by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, the GDR party and state leadership affirms consent with the USSR that immediately after signing such an agreement against the enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles deployed as a countermeasure to the deployment of Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles in West Europe, will be withdrawn from GDR territory.

Immediately on 1 March, Erich Honecker addressed a verbal message to FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl in which he proposed to use the historic chance with the Federal Republic to support the USSR peace initiative, thus helping to free the path for liberating Europe of medium-range missiles.

The 11th SED Congress stated that helping to reduce the danger of war is a decisive task. In the nuclear space age there is no sensible alternative to the peaceful coexistence of states of different social orders and to solving all international problems by negotiations. The peoples of Europe and the world will be able to increase their security jointly only by replacing the arms race with disarmament and confrontation with cooperation. Otherwise, they are in danger of perishing together. It is for this reason that the GDR pursues its policy of dialogue for ameliorating the international situation and returning to detente, for creating an atmosphere in which states with a sense of reality will shepherd the most urgent problems of our time toward a mutually agreed solution.

We need peace, because we are producing more in our socialist enterprises, harvest more from our cooperative fields, and build even more houses everywhere in our country. In short: We intend to continue undisturbed, commensurate with the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, our policy for the properity of the people. On the path of further shaping advanced socialist society in our republic, we are consistently continuing the course of unity in economic and social policy. The great program of socialism in our country can be realized only in peace. Put the other way round: By realizing this we help to strengthen, as Erich Honecker underlined while meeting with first secretaries of the district (kreis) executives, the total potential of world socialism in which the preservation of peace crucially depends.

Now a most essential step toward the preservation of peace can be taken. At the side of the Soviet Union and together with all peace-loving and realistic forces in the world, we raise our voice: The great chance to move from the arms race toward disarmament offered by the Soviet proposal must be used quickly and resolutely. The nuclear missiles must now disappear from Europe so that our earth may be rid of all nuclear mass destruction weapons as soon as possible.

BERLIN VIEWS GORBACHEV'S EUROMISSILE PROPOSAL

LD011239 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1105 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Rolf Schiek commentary]

[Text] One leading topic has been dominating the news since last night: the statement by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, read on Soviet television, which once again affirmed the Soviet Union's desire to solve the problem of nuclear disarmament, despite all difficulties and artificial obstacles, and to quickly free our joint house, Europe, from a considerable part of the nuclear burden.

Mikhail Gorbachev's statement, proceeding from the program proposed on 15 January 1986 for gradually reducing nuclear arms, affirms the USSR's principled conviction that future security in Europe and the world must be free of nuclear arms. How can this security be achieved, and how can mankind's survival be assured? For the USSR, for us, the countries of the socialist community of states, for all sensibly thinking peoples, there cannot even be the least doubt that this will be possible only through joint efforts of political talks and not through force of arms.

Only in that way, on that basis, as Erich Honecker said in his speech before the first secretaries of SED kreis executives, can a reliable guarantee be created to ensure that mankind will not slide into and perish in nuclear war but will continue to live and shape its peaceful coexistence. Hence the common sense of the peoples, the overwhelming desire of the parties and movements -- even the natural survival instinct -- reject the logic of mankind's self-destruction. This was convincingly shown by the recent Moscow peace forum of representatives from science, the arts, politics, and religion.

Genuine prospects for nuclear disarmament had opened up previously -- Mikhail Gorbachev's statement referred to Reykjavik. Reykjavik showed that nuclear disarmament is already quite a genuine policy. In Iceland's capital, where the proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries were presented, agreement was within reach. The USSR and United States had almost reached agreement on a whole range of resolutions that would have in their totality constituted a great breakthrough on the nuclear danger front. This indicates the meeting's importance and its historic significance. The tragedy is that massive forces, which obviously remain confined to ideas characterized by nuclear force, opposed the agreements and urged that the U.S. Administration withdraw from what had been achieved. Despite all Moscow's efforts to supply important dynamism and concreteness to Soviet-U.S. negotiations, these negotiations are once again being blocked with all kinds of excuses, reservations, and pretexts. [passage indistinct]

As far as the other operational-tactical missiles are concerned, the USSR is prepared to immediately initiate negotiations on their reduction and complete removal. All this opens up genuine prospects for nuclear disarmament. All this would be a real and truly great step toward the complete removal of nuclear arms from Europe. Our proposals, Mikhail Gorbachev said, will be placed on the negotiation table in Geneva. More than once the Western side has said that it would not be difficult to remove medium-range missiles from Europe, provided that the USSR removed this problem from the Reykjavik package. An opportunity has now been offered to prove this by deeds, as expected by Europeans and people from other continents and as required by interests of the present and future. What is more, the USSR continues to deem agreement on the substantial reduction and later removal of strategic arms as being extremely important. Obviously, since these issues are linked, such an agreement on strategic armament must presuppose a decision on the inadmissability of deploying weapons in space.

Mikhail Gorbachev has once again spoken out on what the world today needs and demands. What was announced in Moscow yesterday proves once again the consistency and seriousness of the USSR's approach to arms control and testifies to its great flexibility and willingness to compromise. The USSR thus corresponds to the vital interests of mankind and has the full consent and support of the GDR people. A new historic chance has been opened up, and, as Mikhail Gorbachev said, this must not be missed. We expect an early and positive reply.

SED ANNOUNCES PARTY ELECTIONS BEGIN 2 MAR

LD021258 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0301 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 2 Mar (ADN) -- The 1987 SED elections begin today. By decision of the SED Central Committee's third session, the presentation of reports will occur and new elections held in party groups, departmental party organizations, and grass-roots organizations not incorporated into the departmental party organizations.

The main concern is to use the speech by Erich Honecker to the conference of first secretaries of SED executives as a basis for strengthening every grass roots organization and to disucss how contributions of party teams and of every communist to further realize the 11th party congress decisions are to be increased.

ADN REPORTS COMMUNIQUE ON STOPH VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD271849 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 27 Feb 87

["From the Communique on Willi Stoph's Official Friendship Visit to Romania" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Feb 87 ADN -- At the invitation of Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, paid an official friendship visit to Romania from 25 to 27 February 1987, says the communique on the visit. Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of Romania, received Willi Stoph for a friendly talk. Willi Stoph conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were equally cordially reciprocated by Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the talk, which took place in a cordial and trusting atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on the development and deepening of relations of friendship and diverse cooperaton between the SED and the RCP and between the GDR and Romania, and also on several fundamental questions of international life.

The two prime ministers briefed one another on topical questions concerning socialist development in the two countries and in particular on the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the 13th RCP Congress.

The level of realization of conclusions reached at the meetings regarding deepening relations between the two countries, particularly development of economic cooperation and increasing trade, was assessed and possibilities for their expansion examined. An exchange of views was conducted on several topical questions concerning the international situation.

Willi Stoph and Constantin Dascalescu stressed the great significance of meetings at the highest level for deepening traditional relations of friendship between the two countries. They stressed that dialogue between leading representatives of the two parties and states, Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu, gave a new impetus and dimension to fruitful cooperation between the parties and states both at the bilateral and international level.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that all-round cooperation between the GDR and Romania was developing successfully and dynamically in the two countries' mutual interest on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 12 May 1972.

In the course of the talks a detailed analysis was made of the level of and possibilities for the consistent development and expansion of economic and scientific and technological cooperation, trade, and specialization and cooperation in production.

The two partners in the talks stressed that further opportunities derive for developing economic, scientific, and technological cooperation from the intensification of the two economies, the increased economic and technological potential of their countries, and the experiences and results of bilateral cooperation to date.

The need for further deepning cooperation and specialization in production, as an important factor in bilateral economic relations, and the ever close linking of scientific-technical cooperation with plans for cooperation and specialization of production were emphasized with the aim of achieving higher economic efficiency.

The two prime ministers noted with satisfaction that the long-term program signed in Berlin in May 1985 by Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu for developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation and for specialization and cooperation in production between the GDR and Romania up to the year 2000 is being successfully implemented.

The coordination of the economic plans and their realization, the conclusion of the long-term trade agreement for the period 1986-90, and the agreement on the protocol concerning mutual delivery of goods and services for 1987 have created important preconditions for the dynamic development of trade, the expansion of scientific-technical cooperation, and specialization and cooperation.

At the end of the visit, the protocol on consultations between the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and the prime minister of the Romanian Government was signed; it contains measures by both governments for further accelerating economic cooperation, particularly cooperation and specialization in production.

The determination of the two countries to contribute to development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation within the CEMA framework and in the spirit of the decisions of the member-states in June 1984 was stressed.

During their exchange of views on current international questions the two prime ministers expressed their deep concern about the continuing complex and worsened international situation. They emphasized the firm desire of the GDR and Romania to continue working to end to the arms race and secure concrete disarmament measures, especially in the nuclear sphere, for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and for detente, security, cooperation, and lasting maintenance of peace in Europe and the world.

The two sides declared their readiness to work for concrete results at the Vienna meeting of the CSCE member-states. They stressed that they worked for the creation of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in central and northern Europe, the Balkans, and other regions of the world. The two sides stressed the need to work for political dialogue and the solution of all contentious problems among states by negotiations. They spoke in favor of creating a new international economic order.

The two chairmen expressed their satisfaction with results of the official friendship visit and its talks. They stressed that the latter were in line with the interests of both peoples and would contribute to further strengthening friendship and wide-ranging cooperation between the GDR and Romania, and to strengthening the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

DAILY JUSTIFIES SOVIET NUCLEAR TEST

AU021326 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Feb 87 p 2

[Unattributed article: "1 and 1/2 Years of Patience"]

[Text] While there was complete nuclear silence at Semipalatinsk for 1 and 1/2 years, 26 nuclear tests were carried out in the Nevada desert. In a gesture appreciated all over the world, the Soviet Union extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing -- imposed on the 40th anniversary of the nuclear attack on Hiroshima -- five times in the hope that the United States would finally recognize the unparalleled agreement possibilities inherent in Moscow's proposals and would respond to them in some way.

Unfortunately, things did not turn out like that. On the contrary, by almost abusing the unilateral Soviet self-restraint the United States responded with a particular and unilateral lack of self-restraint, as well as with a series of political "explosions" which were no less worrying, the "dismissal" of SALT II, the attempt to advance the space armament program, and the "wider interpretation" of the ABM Treaty (in other words, questioning the ABM Treaty). Do not all these reflect a policy of acquiring military superiority rather than efforts directed toword arms limitation?

Following this year's first U.S. nuclear test, which was followed by a second one within 10 days, the Soviet and U.S. experts discussing the issues related to imposing a ban on nuclear tests at Geneva interrupted their negotiations for 5 weeks. The fundamental problem still facing the negotiations after their fourth round remains the same as at the very beginning. The Soviet Union is ready to approach the final goal of a total ban on nuclear tests gradually and with halfway solutions, in the spirit of the government declaration of December 1986. The limitation on the number and strength of nuclear tests and making the 1974 and 1976 SALT agreements a law, agreements that the United States has left unratified for more than a decade, would be part of these partial solutions. The United States, however, is ready to negotiate only about modifying the verification procedures of these agreements and not -- for the time being -- about reducing the 150-kiloton ceiling stipulated in the agreements and limiting the number of tests, issues that many U.S. experts urge their government to negotiate. This, together with the declarations made by official U.S. authorities, shows that, due to the need for tests related to the "Star Wars" plan, Washington insists on continuing the tests and does not wish to discuss the possibility of halting these tests in the forseeable future.

All the more worthy of appreciation is that this situation is also more difficult regarding the whole of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue when counterpressure is constantly released by Washington. Moscow has reacted with the responsibility and coolness befitting a world power and stressed that, following the forced resumption of nuclear tests, its aim is not a new series of tests but an agreement for which it will spare no efforts in the future. The Soviet Union is ready to return to the moratorium at any time. This, however, depends on the United States.

PAPER COMMENTS ON 27TH CPSU CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

AU271421 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by Istvan Zalai: "A Year Has Passed"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The acceleration of time is a peculiarity of our age and it inevitably affects the opinions of the assessors of events. [paragraph continues]

They could say that it has already been a year since our fraternal party held its extremely important conference, considering the rather long list of events that have taken place since then. They could, however, also say it has been only a year since the congressional delegates assembled in the Kremlin -- as the 365 days that have passed are a relatively short period of time considering the revolutionary and farsighted changes announced at the congress and which require hard work. To use the words of a Soviet journalist colleague: "Viewed from the window", the picture might be even deceptive because, beneath the surface, "the picture of the country is a totally different one from that of 1 year ago." [Passage omitted citing MOSKOVKOYE NOVOSTI and further describing the international peace forum in Moscow]

The answers given to the challenges of our age and the strategic role given to these answers provide the 27th CPSU Congress with its epoch-making character. The situation in the country was evaluated with great openness and realism, and the party's new strategy of accelerating the social and economic life in a comprehensive way -- not only by merely increasing the quantities but by attaining new qualities -- took shape as a result of a realistic analysis of the previous decade. It is worth recalling Mikhail Gorbachev's words on this issue prior to the congress: "We are talking about complex tasks here and if we do not cope with them, we will devaluate everything that our predecessors achieved with great efforts and will make our future more difficult. Perhaps, the most difficult, and at the same time, the most important thing for every Soviet Communist and the entire party is to fully comprehend and feel the demands of our age and to be able to give adequate answers to the challenges of this age."

Of course, the CPSU Congress did not meet in some sort of void, nor did its evaluations and answers lack precedents. The changes begun in 1982 and were connected to Yuriy Andropov's name, received a decisive push at the Central Committee meeting of April, 1985. This meeting provided the opportunity for a comprehensive evaluation of the country's situation and the shaping of the outlines of the new policy of acceleration. Based on the experiences of previously started work, the strategy to be presented to the congress by February 1986, the newly organized program of the party, its organizational regulation, and the social and economic development plan through the year 2000 all took shape in a relatively short time. The comprehensive movement covering the economy, the system of political institutions, the CPSU activity, the theory, and the moral and general mood of the society should be followed in its continuation; the aim of this movement is not to bring about cosmetic changes but to lead to radical changes. [Passage omitted]

Viewing the changes in their process of continuation and in their reality and possessing these experiences, the CPSU Central Committee searched for answers at its meeting of January 1987 on the ways to strengthen the strategy adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress and guarantee its practical implementation. The questions mostly concerning the people were voiced with great openness: Is there an alternative to the program of acceleration and transformation? Why should we speak so much about the necessity of these changes, and what is the guarantee that there will be no sudden halt in this process?

Essentially, the January meeting provided answers to these questions, by theoretically deepening the congressional analysis and expanding it through the practice of policy. There is no other alternative but to continue on this road; there can be no other guarantee but "to open the door for the broad democratization of the society", to make broad masses of people interested in this process of transformation and to make them protagonists in this process. Only this way is it possible to avoid a gap between the announced policy and the practical activity, a gap that, using Gorbachev's words at a recent meeting in Riga, "would be the most severe blow". [Passage omitted on further quotations from Gorbachev's speech in Riga]

DEBATES OVER ECONOMIC REFORM TERMED 'NATURAL'

AU271450 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by Jeno Farago: "Under the Effects of Reciprocity"]

[Text] The reciprocal effects of politics and the economy are especially conspicuous at a time of accelerated economic change. It is not by chance that heated debates focus on an examination of political and social effects of economic decisions and weigh whether we have realistically assessed the economy's requirements and conditions in our political decisions.

Had we judged the situation only by the degree of tension during certain debates, we would think we were confronted by a serious social conflict. The passionate, heated debates gave the impression that we were witnessing a kind of duel between the economy and politics which must have a winner and a loser. In fact nothing of the sort is true. These debates are in themselves natural but as yet unusual, because the task is brand new and, as a result, its implementation is accompanied by conflicts. The vehemence of the debates, however, calls attention to the fact that in economic decisions, their social, political, and human effects must be considered from the outset and to a greater extent. Yet, the opposite of this is also true.

We can already hear the following objection: Is it at all possible to push forward reform processes with desirable consistency if at every point these processes must consider justified or seemingly justified social and political aspects? Would this not convert restructuring, labor redeployment, enterprise freedom, the spirit of competition, and risk-taking into unimportant and unreal goals?

Coordinating Interests -- Debating [subhead]

There are two especially suitable answers to these doubts. One of them is as follows: The reform processes were initiated by politics and were based on recognized necessities, while the decisions were based on cooperation between political and economic agencies and bodies, and on coordination of interests which took place on a national scale. Today politics cannot be blamed for making decisions affecting the economy on the basis of ideological dogmas. The reform itself refutes any such statement.

The other argument is the following: There is not and there cannot be a society in which economic processes take place in a political vacuum -- it is the nature of the system that politics has a strong influence everywhere. In the capitalist countries one cannot pinpoint either purely economic interests that motivate strike struggles and workers' movements or find sterile and economic considerations, free from politics, underlying government support for capitalists by way of financing or, if necessary, repressive forces. In these countries debates between trade unions and employers as well as strikes and demonstrations have always been charged with strong sociopolitical aspects. Everyday peace struggles and especially the battle for jobs and against unemployment clearly show the capitalist society's class antagonism.

Such antagonism is impossible in our society, but it is a natural phenomenon for interests to clash with each other and result in tasks to coordinate interests, tasks which have their own democratic and institutional methods and forums. The coordination of interests assumes debate and mutual compromised, which we are already used to. Yet entirely new situations are created by the coordination of interests, while decisions must be made concerning human lives, leaving a work place, and the transfer and reeducation of employees. [paragraph continues]

In these cases the clash of economic necessities and of individual or group interests is more intense. Thus, it is understandable that debates are more heated, and it must be said that we are not yet used to this. What is more, we are also not used to the fact that economic pressures prompt us to carry out "surgical" operations. It will be a while before the people involved realize that these steps were necessary, and it will be even longer before people, if not without fear and doubt, undergo the "operation" willingly and out of recognized self-interest.

If There Is No Partner [subhead]

However true it is that no painless solutions can be effected without conflicts in the field of labor redeployment, unfavorable preliminary factors and aftereffects can be reduced. This essentially requires the cooperation of local political, interest-representing, and economic agencies and bodies. One can only imagine true cooperation if the affected agencies and bodies are not mere representatives of themselves in resolutions, however correct, but become significant and perceptible representatives of economic, social, and political interests and of the employees embodied in these interests. If this does not occur, if the partner, the trade union is missing, then it seems that nobody represents the workers' interests and people feel abandoned in a debate that concerns their fate. Thus, both the tasks and the responsibility lie on the shoulders of politics and bring the risk of confidence being lost. This is clearly demonstrated in the following indignant remark: "And where was the party?" Yet, if the party is indeed present and accepts the consequences, then it will also be held responsible for things for which it is not responsible, and in the minds of employees this could raise the question of the correctness of such nationally binding decisions that indeed bear the stamp of politics.

From whatever direction we approach problems of implementing decisions on accelerating reforms — decisions that are necessary, but sometimes not favorable for everyone — one thing is still certain: Just as no proper decision can be made on carrying out reform by neglecting a comprehensive assessment of political and social aspects, implementation cannot be successful either if economic, interest-representing, and political considerations are separated, and if the agencies involved do not actually cooperate with a forward-looking approach. A one-sided approach and the lack of constant mutual coordination of interests involve the risk of forcing one or the other side into opposition and bringing above unnecessary tensions — above all, delaying the implementation of reform measures.

In order to make cooperation easier, one must get rid of certain prejudices such as considering politics — or, more precisely, the bodies and agencies representing it — as if they were conservative by nature with regard to changes, or delayed implementation by showing too much understanding in weighing hundreds of various factors. Nor is the generalization true that the highest party leadership respresents progress in economic reform policies while the political leadership in the middle — but above all at the lower levels — is inclined toward conservatism. Practical experience shows that it is often the local party leadership that encourages and promotes the implementation of reforms.

There Is Subordination Too! [subhead]

In an ideal situation for creative changes, politics and the economy are in fact not separated from each other, or at least they do not represent a bipolar setting as if to say: Here is the economy with its own interests and proposals, and there is politics with its different interests and other proposals. A bipolar setting is unfounded, because the aims are identical: There is no political aim independent of economic interests and there is no economic aim independent of political interests. [paragraph continues]

Since the aims are identical, only the methods of solution can involve some differences. Yet in examining these differences, it is clear that either the people in economic decisionmaking have failed to consider social and political or interest-representing factors, or that the political figures -- by making only short-term decisions in weighing the aspects of representing interests -- have failed to assess the urgent demands of economic pressures or have shunned the debate and conflicts necessarily accompanying structural transformation of the economy and its selective development. One must acknowledge the fact that in coordinating interests not only alignment but also subordination is a self-evident matter.

The radical reform measures today affecting the lives of thousands of workers and white-collar employees, their incomes, and changes in their lifestyles put the trade unions in a new, unknown, and difficult situation. It is obviously a much simpler task to transfer someone within a firm or to readjust his hourly wage rather than dismiss them and suggest a new job, perhaps with a lower income. Yet one cannot avoid this task. In capitalist countries the most the state does for redundant employees is to ensure unemployment benefits for a while and then leave the employees on their own. in our country support follows the employee until they find a new work place, because the state guarantees the right to work. This is a political guarantee on the part of the social system which makes business managers' work easier and encourages them to make decisions, providing a firm basis on which economic, interest-representing, and political agencies can cooperate in finding solutions and reducing the intensity of conflicts.

Everyone in His Own Role [subhead]

Foresight is the art of politics or, we might say, politics is itself foresight -- even in the economy. One must know when to take a step and, in the face of economic necessities, straighten the path with political decisions because delayed decisions, we have already discovered, create both economic and political tensions. Yet decisions are not enough. It is necessary to consider their social and political effects and factors that might arouse incomprehension or even tensions. If we do not prepare for this in political work and work representing interests, we are forced to adopt a defensive stance. in this way implementation cannot become effective unless we prepare public opinion for upcoming changes.

It is clear that economic decisions are dominated by economic stipulations. However, in forecasting and assessing social effects, the economic leadership requires participation of political and interest-representing agencies and sociologists, because due to their work these people know the reciprocal effects of economic and political mechanisms. These people directly feel and know the everyday life of employees and their mood, and can better suggest possible political and social effects of decisions. If it was true before, today it is even more true that a good economic leader does not only have a sense of politics or cost awareness but is also receptive to social problems, just as a good political leader must understand economic problems.

Judging by certain signs, there is little cooperation between the economic, political, and interest-representing agencies. This must be changed so everybody that does his job in his own role considers the conflicts that accompany cooperation to be natural. Nobody should be amazed at these conflicts, even if many aspects of them are new and, in terms of intensity, unusual.

SFRY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT 27 FEB

LD271422 Budapest MTI in English 1345 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 27 (MTI) -- The delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, currently visiting Hungary under the leadership of Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the League of Communist of Yugoslavia Central Committee, Friday visited Szentendre, near Budapest. The delegation was accompanied by Geza Kotai, department head of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

The Yugoslav delegation first stopped at the town party committee, and was briefed about the political, economic and cultural life of Pest County. Mrs S. Nagy, secretary of the county party committee, talked about the area which has almost one million inhabitants, and has advanced industry and considerable agriculture. She also spoke about the everyday life of the ethnic minorities living in the county, and their role in the county's social life. Some 1,500 people with Serbian mother tongue, and 2,500 people with Croatian mother tongue live in ten settlements of Pest County. Their communities, particularly the younger generations, play an active part in the fostering of southern Slav cultural and arts traditions. Dancers, folk music groups, and amateur theatre groups preserve the Serbian, Croatian and Dalmatian cultural heritage, and 800 children learn Serbo-Croatian mother language in the schools of the county. The "good-neighbourliness" library of Erd plays an outstanding role in the popularization of southern Slav literature.

Mrs E. Rozgonyi, first secretary of the Szentendre town party committee, briefed the Yugoslav delegation on the history and present life of the town situated along the Danube, which has several prominent relics of southern Slav architecture. The Yugoslav party delegation then saw the sights of the town, the southern Slav architecural relics, and the guests visited the native house of Yakov Ignatovit, Serbian author of the reform period. Milanko Renovica and the members to the delegation viewed the collections in the Barssay and the Margit Kovacs Museum.

Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, Friday visited the Serbo-Croatian secondary school in Budapest. He presented a gift of books. The Yugoslav guest was briefed by school principal Stipan Vujit on the state of Serbo-Croatian language education in Hungary. Also present at the discussion was Hungarian Deputy Minister of Culture and Education Ferenc Gazso.

Kadar Attends Departure

LD271443 Budapest MTI in English 1355 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 27 (MTI) -- The delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, led by Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the League of Communist of Yugoslavia, which paid a visit to Hungary February 25-27 on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, left Budapest Friday.

The delegation was seen off at Budapest's Keleti (eastern) railway station by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committe, Geza Kotai, department head of the Central Committee, and Sandor Gyorke, Hungarian ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Milovan Zidar, ambassador of Yugoslavia to Hungary.

NEMETH RECEIVED BY FINLAND'S KOIVISTO, OTHERS

LD272222 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Helsinki, February 27 (MTI) -- Finnish President of the Republic Mauno Koivisto met Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Friday in Helsinki. Karoly Nemeth is currently heading a delegation on a visit to Finland. Also present at the meeting was Arpad Hargita, Hungarian ambassador to Finland.

The Hungarian party delegation Thursday visited the islands in the vicinity of Turku, and visited the town's Jalostaja food complex. Following, Karoly Nemeth met with representatives of communists from Turku County, and gave a brief on Hungary.

The delegation attended several inter-party talks Friday. In the headquarters of the Finnish People's Democratic League, which also rallies the communists, the delegation met with the chairman and general secretary of the movement. The Hungarian delegation held talks with the general secretaries of the Centre Party and the Finnish Social Democratic Party.

In the afternoon, Karoly Nemeth and his party met the chairman of the Finnish-Hungarian Society, Heikki Koski. The official programme of the Hungarian delegation ended with a reception hosted by Arpad Hargita in honour of Karoly Nemeth. The Hungarian party delegation leaves Helsinki for Budapest Saturday.

Returns From Finland Visit

LD282355 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Karoly Nemeth has returned from Finland. The MSZMP deputy general secretary surveyed with leaders of the Finnish Communist Party the most important topics of the international communist and workers' movement. The two sides expressed their readiness to expand cooperation between the two parties, because it is an important part of the traditional good relations between the Hungarian and Finnish peoples.

Karoly Nemeth was received by President Mauno Koivisto and by Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa.

BRIEFS

NEW DEPUTY HEALTH MINISTER -- MTI -- The Council of Ministers appointed Dr Bela Illes deputy health minister. [Excerpt] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 Feb 87 p 6 AU]

DEATH OF AMBASSADOR -- Budapest, March 2 (MTI) -- Imre Komives, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Switzerland, has died of a serious illness at the age of 59. The obituary of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that the funeral is to be arranged later. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1455 GMT 2 Mar 87 LD]

WARSAW POLICE ARREST SOLIDARITY RADIO FOUNDER

AU021746 Paris AFP in English 1724 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 2 (AFP) -- Police burst Monday into the Warsaw apartment of Jacek Kuron, a founder of the self-dissolved Workers Defence Committee, and arrested the founder of the clandestine Solidarity radio, Zbigniew Romaszewski. When they arrived Mr Kuron was holding a press conference for Western journalists. The police told him the meeting was illegal and if repeated he would be taken to court.

Police also checked the identities of the journalists.

The theme of the press conference was the fines imposed on Solidarity militants for publishing and circulating clandestine bulletins.

Before police arrived, Mr Romaszewski said that between last November 1 and January 12, altogether 168 trade unionists were fined a total of 6,700,000 zlotys (about 30,000 dollars) in fines and eight of them had their cars seized. But recently, he said, fines have been "markedly less" than those previously imposed, which were usually in the region of 50,000 zloyts (200 dollars).

Mr Romaszewski expressed the opinion that, because of "political reasons," "several hundred" trade unionists could not find jobs, particularly in small towns, where the political police forced heads of firms to fire "undesirable" workers.

CZYREK, DEPUTIES LEAVE FOR TALKS IN U.S.

LD030935 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission, has gone to the United States at the invitation of Dante Fascell, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee. He is accompanied by Deputies Jozef Gierowski, Aleksander Legatowicz, and Witold Libski. They will have talks in Washington with representatives of the U.S. Congress and the Administration on further normalization of mutual relations between Poland and the United States, as well as on the main problems of the international situation. The delegation will also visit Chicago and New York and meet with representatives of the Polish community in the United States.

CULTURE AND ARTS MINISTER SIGNS CSSR PROTOCOL

LD272228 Warsaw PAP in English 1640 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Prague, Feb. 27 -- Poland's Minister of Culture and Arts Aleksander Krawczuk ended his visit to Czechoslovakia today. His talks in Czechoslovakia resulted in signing a protocol in Bratislava today specifying the most important forms and tasks of Polish-Czechoslovak cultural cooperation in the coming years under a long-term agreement.

Krawczuk told PAP that he and his Czechoslovak interlocutors reviewed 40 years of Polish-Czechoslovak cultural relations, stating mutual need to further step them up.

MILITARY DAILY VIEWS GORBACHEV'S 25 FEB SPEECH

AU011008 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 28 Feb-1 Mar 87 p 1

[Unattributed commentary: "Topics of the Week"]

[Text] The words "perestroyka" and "glasnost" are being repeated more and more frequently in newspapers around the world and in commentaries and discussions on the Soviet Union. In a speech delivered at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions, Mikhail Gorbachev clearly stressed these words are being receved as synonyms for "progress" and "peace" all over the world. A Muscovite tone was also dominant among this week's foreign dispatches, for the Soviet trade unionists' congress is drawing the attention of the Soviet Union's allies and its political and ideological adversaries. Regardless of one's stance toward the Soviet Union, however, there is a unanimous conviction that in this country the face of society and the style and climate of everyday life are changing with a revolutionary tempo. The most important matter, and one observed from every quarter, is the new way of thinking employed by the CPSU today.

Addressing the trade unionists on 25 February, the Soviet leader indicated two fundamental tasks that create the basis for the Soviet Union's entire foreign and domestic policy: first, protecting the world against nuclear catastrophe; and second, using the Soviet Union's enormous store of knowledge and material and spiritual potential for the sake of mankind. The new way of thinking from which the above CPSU policy stems is an answer to the challenge of the times, and it will help in the implementation of everything that serves the attainment of these basic goals.

DEPUTY MINISTER EXPLAINS DEFENSE SPENDING

LD280941 Warsaw PAP in English 0600 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 27: "We are dealing with a new wave of detente strivings, mainly thanks to the Soviet peace initiatives," General Jozef Uzycki, vice-minister of national defence and chief of General Staff of the Polish People's Army told PAP.

"I believe that this process will develop and that it will extend more broadly onto the military sphere. However, in some western states one can see a discrepancy between peace [word indistinct] and growing military budgets and armaments. This discrepancy has not been accidental. We see in it an obvious influence of the American doctrine providing for a confrontation with the Soviet Union and socialist states."

"A justified concern has been also aroused by a striving of leading NATO circles to violate the nuclear parity and to win a clear strategic and military edge," said he.

"Having no territorial claims, Poles are vitally interested both in preserving peace and peaceful coexistence. However, we must base ourselves on realities. Being aware of historical experience, in the face of definite dangers on the NATO part, we consider national security, durability and inviolability of the state, its independent existence as the most significant issues today. The Polish nation painfully felt the results of the war. We will never forget this and we will always guard peaceful achievements of the nation," General Uzycki said.

"We will continue to strengthen our defensive system as long as NATO exists and until effective international agreements are signed," said Uzycki.

"Polish officials responsible for security and the defensive system do not need advice from persons unfriendly to our country. I also believe that no conscious citizen gives credit to ideas undermining the need of a defensive system and slandering the Army's good name.

"We are watching the armaments efforts of the opponent with attention. We are doing a lot to make our Armed Forces properly equipped and trained and they meet the requirements laid down for modern armies. Means allocated by the state for national defence produce the most precious value, namely, peace and security of the nation," General Uzycki went on to say.

"One should openly ask those who today attack the state for its defensive efforts: Who are they serving? Whose interests do they have in mind? And as far as spendings on defence are concerned I will put it shortly: One should view them from the angle of needs, both in the coalition and national system.

"Our outlays on defence are planned in such a way as to ensure that they do not threaten the economy. In 1986 they amounted to 3.8 percent of the national income to be distributed," he said.

"Though total sums spent on defence are increasing due to the existing inflation, their share in the national income is generally stabilized," Gen. Uzycki said.

"There exist chances, and quite big ones, to consolidate world peace and to prevent a threat of an outbreak of a nuclear armed conflict. We are vitally interested in these chances becoming still bigger. Conceptions of scenarists of another war, the one waged in outer space and on earth this time, do not picture the results it could bring about. In the computer era, when it is not only people but also machines that make mistakes, one cannot rule out an accidental unleashing of a total nuclear war. However, we are not fatalists. We believe that common reason will prevail and that peace will be preserved. This requires honesty of the two sides in fulfilling detente obligations undertaken earlier.

"As regards the obligations that we adopted in Stockholm last year, I want to stress that we are ready to precisely fulfill them. Basing on the Stockholm arrangements, the Polish Army worked out at the end of 1986 and submitted to the CSCE final act signatories a time-table of training ventures which require that observers should be notified and invited.

"We have invited foreign observers to attend one of the planned trainings which will be held in the near future. We will receive them with full openness, we will provide them with optimum working and living conditions. We want to confirm Poland's hospitality, well known the world over, and culture [as received] of international cooperation," said General Uzycki.

"An honest attitude towards the implementation of obligations stemming from the Stockholm Conference will make credible our determination to take efforts for international detente. We believe, that this friendly attitude and openness will contribute to the further growth of mutual confidence."

KRAWCZUK DISCUSSES 'OPENNESS' IN CULTURE

AU021217 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-22 Feb 87 p 7

[Interview with Professor Aleksander Krawczuk, minister of culture and art, by Stanislaw Zawislinski: "We Are a Very Talented Nation" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Zawislinski] Could you briefly describe what form the openness of our cultural policy is to take at the present time, and what limits there are to this cultural openness?

[Krawczuk] Culture is the product of variety; it requires stimuli and diverse sources of inspiration. I would like to pursue a policy that is open both externally and internally. By open externally, I mean a policy that is open to the entire world and takes into consideration our largest public; that is, the socialist world. It also has a great deal to offer us.

I am thinking of such things as ensuring the extensive circulation and exchange of artists' work, frequent tours by artists -- of course, this is subject to what is financially possible for the state, but we are not the only ones who have to bear this in mind. Wealthier states and sponsors are also subject to such constraints and participation in international events, study programs, and stipends. Without a doubt, the talks I held in my capacity as arts minister in Moscow, Vilnius, and in Rome, as I mentioned earlier, will bear fruit in the form of an expansion of cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union, the Lithuanian Republic, and Italy, but this only constitutes a small part of our contacts with foreign countries. As for openness in the domestic context, I mean to all views and activities in which respect for the laws of the state is preserved. I am certainly far from inclined to treat as matters of little consequence violations of the law resulting from attempts to circulate publications that are incompatible with constitutional norms.

This policy also means openness toward all artistic milieus. Until recently these milieus were torn by all kinds of differences. Fortunately, this is beginning to be a thing of the past. Besides, I would not like to exaggerate the seriousness of these differences. Artists have always been at each others' throats; they have always disagreed among themselves -- it is just the way things are. But it seems to be a kind of fault of ours to excessively politicize these natural disagreements and even quarrels among artists. Nor is membership of artists' unions such a vitally important issue. Social activity is not something for which everyone must have a predilection. The function of unions is to act on behalf of the interests of the entire community and to bring together those who want to undertake something collectively on behalf of these interests. It is important that every artist, irrespective of his affiliations and the views that he holds, should feel responsible for the state and future of Polish culture.

[Zawislinski] In light of what you have said, can one expect a certain broadening of the criteria governing the public distribution of artists' work? A broadening of the scope of so-called artistic freedoms?

[Krawczuk] That is the cornerstone of our cultural policy: openness and a broadening of the field of creative activity. I think at the present time one would have to contribute a great deal of effort before a publisher would be unable to publish something for censorship reasons. [passage omitted]

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES WARSAW PARTY AKTIVS 22 FEB

AU261301 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Feb 87 pp 1, 3

["Summary" of speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 22 February conference of the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee in Warsaw]

[Text] Addressing the participants of the meeting, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary began by saying:

It is usually the custom to speak formally and even ceremoniously in this hall. Today, let me speak in a different vein. Today's meeting is a kind of review of party forces in our country's capital and in Warsaw Voivodship, in other words, it is to a certain extent representative of our entire party. The time at which it is taking place is also important, for it is not long after the 10th PZPR Congress and Third Central Committee Plenum, which supplemented the 10th Congress resolution as far as economic issues are concerned.

Wojciech Jaruzelski said members of the party leadership, from the Central Committee and voivodship committees, will personally take part in the preparations for the fourth plenum, especially in the primary party organization [POP] meetings preceding it.

Availing himself of the opportunity, W. Jaruzelski congratulated all those who had been granted the confidence of their party comrades and appointed POP secretaries, adding that not only is this a great honor, but also a great duty toward the party and one's milieu. I do not suppose, he continued, there is any need to stress Warsaw's role in the life of our country. For things to be better in Poland, they must be better in Warsaw, and for things to be better in the party, they must be better in the Warsaw PZPR Committee.

Referring to the discussion, W. Jaruzelski said many interesting remarks had been heard. The opinions voiced during intervals were also valuable, especially during the course of meetings at various information stands in the corridors. I am convinced the Warsaw PZPR Committee will translate these opinions into concrete tasks, and that everything addressed to senior party and administrative levels will also be suitable implemented. The comrades from the Central Committee and Council of Ministers present in this hall are hereby obliged to treat these signals with all due seriousness.

W. Jaruzelski reminded the conference that previous resolutions on many important spheres of our party, political, and economic lives, especially the resolutions of the 10th Congress, recent third plenum, and other Central Committee sessions between the Ninth and 10th Congresses, are still valid. The numerous speeches and remarks made during the meeting closely correspond to these resolutions. The point is, therefore, to refer to these documents not so much verbally as practically, and consistently. And the situation in this regard is still not good.

Right now it is particularly important for the entire party to gather thoughts and experience for the upcoming Fourth Central Committee Plenum. The point is that all POPs should be its co-authors. That is why I regard today's meeting as an opportunity to hear all your remarks as part of our corporate preparations for this plenum. W. Jaruzelski was pleased that discussions on the subject of the plenum are more frequent within POPs and at other party forums, and that the media are giving them broader publicity.

Referring to what he considered the serious and businesslike nature of the talks, W. Jaruzelski said he would like to be totally honest and say he had felt a certain deficiency of criticism and sharpness, especially during the first half of the meeting. In a certain sense, this feeling was dispelled during the second half, especially by the lively speech of Comrade Glebocka. There is still too much courtesy and gentleness in our common talks, he said. Anonymity and a reluctance to upset anyone are still dominant factors. Instead of specific addressees, there is a constant stream of instructions like "one must," "one should," or "we must," just because everything has already been decided, resolved, and recorded. And yet -- and this we pointed out in the Politburo report to the 10th Congress and at Central Committee plenums -- it is essential to concentrate on answering questions of why we have not yet implemented something, what the objective reasons behind this are and what the subjective reasons are -- reasons which we will not tolerate -- and what conclusions are to be drawn.

We often learn more from the television news about what aggravates people, what they speak about, and what is really happening among them than we do during our party meetings, W. Jaruzelski continued. The report by the Warsaw PZPR Committee Executive unfortunately also contained a shortage of such information.

Against this background, W. Jaruzelski laid heavy emphasis on the need to refer to resolutions and make sure "nothing is left out" when implementing them. There cannot be a difference between what is happening every day among working people and what we say at a party forum, in which all the problems in our national life should be concentrated. We must avoid situations where orders are issued from the top, and complaints are heard at the bottom.

W. Jaruzelski referred to material and information from the Central Control and Auditing Commission, the Supreme Chamber of Control, the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate, the Central Committee Letters and Inspection Department, and party and ministerial bodies to illustrate the fact there are many matters deserving criticism which ought to be publicized. We should treat these signs seriously and examine the problems involved. The negative pheneomena in our lives include many which "lie on the surface" and do not require special powers to be noticed. It is enough to keep one's eyes open and possess civic and party sensitivity. After all, these phenomena are occurring among us, in party organizations and outside them.

W. Jaruzelski justified raising these issues at a meeting of the Warsaw PZPR Committee -- a committee that has performed historic service for the party and one that is open and capable of tackling and successfully implementing all kinds of great and difficult political campaigns -- by means of the argument that the above ability of a single party body should be transformed into increasingly thorough work to overcome the inaction of other party organizations. And party organizations vary greatly. There are strong organizations which set the pace of the ideological-political life of their milieu and influence the development of a situation, and there are weak ones, anemic and incapable of influencing what is happening in their field. Everywhere there are model persons and milieus accompanied, unfortunately, by passive ones who remain behind.

W. Jaruzelski pointed out that Warsaw and its party committee possess a very specific structure and broad character resulting in the fact that, on the one hand, it is difficult to find a common denominator for Warsaw and, on the other hand, this lack of a common denominator is Warsaw's strength. For it happens that at one level of party work many possible solutions appear which should be fully used and remembered for the sake of socialism.

Also typical of Warsaw is the fact that there is a large concentration of leadership forces here, from the top party and state levels down to the basic administrative and economic cells. Here is a great army of qualified, often doubly educated people possessing huge achievements, but also no shortage of weaknesses.

Every weakness or error, especially in a conspicuous personality, is generalized whether we like it or not, W. Jaruzelski said. Every reprehensible deed by a party member -- and the higher he is, the greater the reproach -- is heaped onto the entire party. And that is the yardstick of our great responsibility.

Of course, generalizations are risky. They sometimes take the form of people at the top blaming those at the bottom for something, and vice versa. Generally speaking, this is not correct. However, we do realize that primary responsibility always rests on those at the top, because it is their responsibility to correctly program activity, explain plans and methods of action, and finally perform tasks. Therefore, the higher the level, the greater the responsibility, and this responsibility must not be shirked.

W. Jaruzelski pointed out that one of the party's key tasks is to make proper use of cadres, according to the principle whereby everything depends on people. In 1983, the 13th plenum adopted a modern, pioneering cadres policy that was supplemented by the Politburo resolution of 6 May 1986. Right now the point is to implement the principles of that policy with great energy. The need to do so is also pointed out by the theses for the fourth plenum, which will attempt to answer the question of what should be done to make the party cadres policy permeate the work force and milieus, and of how to gain social approval for the methods used and decisions made. This is a factor that determines the party's prestige and credibility in the eyes of society.

It is here in the capital that there are POPs which naturally play a part in the determination of cadres policy for the entire party and country; hence, the great responsibility that rests on the Warsaw Committee, W. Jaruzelski said.

Indicating some recent initiative, such as the economic research center, W. Jaruzelski was convinced that such initiatives should be developed and that Warsaw should supply such initiatives for the rest of the country. The proper use of cadres policy is an essential condition for economic reform, he said. Without proper cadres we will not achieve results. A good and dynamic leader is precious. He must be guarded, publicized, and promoted. An incompetent and callous leader is a misfortune. He must be disposed of as quickly as possible.

H. Jaruzelski stressed that the basic criterion of cadre suitability is their ability to perform tasks energetically and creatively. If you cannot or will not do something and you spoil the work, then go! Unfortunately, this rule is not being applied with all due consistency. We might not have carousels of posts any more, but a "soft landing" following dismissal is a phenomenon which sometimes prevents a person from feeling totally responsible for what he is doing.

In connection with the above thoughts, W. Jaruzelski drew attention to the need to observe the PZPR statute constantly and closely. The statute should be a daily companion and direct our work. It emerges from the statute that a party member, especially one occupying a leadership post, should be an orderly and cultural person enjoying prestige among his milieu. A good comrade is one who guarantees good results wherever he works, as well as one who possesses an immaculate ideological countenance.

W. Jaruzelski said ideology is often sniggered at in Poland, that ideology in defense of party interests and socialism is not the strongest of points. The frequent references to "8-hour party members," the kind who show what they can do during working hours but quickly forget afterwards, are not without justification. We have a lot of ideological eunuchs like these, unfortunatley, W. Jaruzelski said. It is time to increase party demands. However, ideology cannot be enforced. We must implant it, and assess a person's real attitude.

We need an increasingly greater sense of ideological identity, and we must be prouder of our party status and of the fact that we have assumed an above average burden of duties for the sake of socialist Poland.

Internal consolidation and ideopolitical identity will strengthen us and intensify our courage to go out and meet all potential allies to set up the most extensive front of patriotic forces. The issue is to achieve national accord in the name of Leninist principles, and not at the cost of these principles. What we want to do is to win the masses' most extensive support. The party does not exist for itself alone. Its geat historical mission, duty, and moral strength is that it serves the cause of the workers class and the interests of all our people, that it has assumed the burden of transforming social relations, and that it continues to build a new reality for our joint fatherland. Precisely this approach, W. Jaruzelski said, enables us to build an extensive front of prosocialist forces with courage and with a strong sense of realism.

Stressing the great importance of PRON and its coming second congress, W. Jaruzelski said it was necessary to ensure PRON increases its authority and really rallies the most extensive patriotic masses of our people -- masses oriented toward socialist construction, regardless of differences in views and world outlooks.

The consolidation of the people's councils, trade unions, self-government groups, and social organizations and the entire development of socialist democracy dictated by the nature of our system, W. Jaruzelski stressed, is not a levy that we have to make because of the crisis and because we want to pander to anyone. Nothing could be more erroneous. The party is strong only when it is backed by the masses and when it is able to win the masses' trust. However, what we must do first is to foster and consolidate the citizens' conviction that they are co-managers of their plants, institutions, and country. Only he who feels that he is a complete comanager is truly able to contribute to the common good. The shortage and, at times, the complete lack of this conviction is one of the reasons for our difficulties and failures.

In the past much was said about the need for reforms and the development of democracy in our country, but time and again old negative features would be restored and old practices would again be indulged in as soon as those in power grew in strength and as "they began to be more pleased with themselves."

When talking to our Western partners we often tell them that they may dislike us, but that they should not take us for political fools and masochists. We continue to draw lessons from history. Life has taught us that failing to appreciate the development of socialist democracy and the genuineness of the activities of social organizations, especially trade unions, is a royal road to political tensions and conflicts.

Today we no longer rejoice over true achievements because this would be a dangerous thing to do. On the other hand, we are now stronger, genuinely so, and that is why we are able to forge ahead. We are able to do so not because some outsider wants us to, but because this is a result of the creative nature of our Marxist-Leninist ideology, and of the most positively conceived interests of our socialist state.

We will continue to fill the structure of socialist democracy with vital, real, and specific substance, W. Jaruzelski said. We continue to do this through real actions and through handing down true powers to social bodies at all levels, primarily to representative bodies, and not through persuasion and spurious measures.

I wish to duly praise various forms of social militancy and all the people who sacrifice their own time and make great efforts for the sake of society. We should have a better knowledge of these thousands and thousands of dedicated do-gooders, and we should publicize them more effectively.

In this connection W. Jaruzelski asked what should be done to induce more young and energetic nonparty people to assume managing posts. Answering this question himself, he stressed that if there is an increase in the forces whose development the party can influence, then the party's authority and base will also increase. Saying that it is necessary to be bolder in implementing the economic reform, W. Jaruzelski conceded that one's attitude toward the reform should be a basic criterion for evaluating cadres. Primary party organizations should be the driving force in promoting modernity in their plants. This would not only produce economic effects, but would also win the hearts and minds of young people and the workers, technicians, and engineers who are fascinated by technology, and who belong to the party or not. We must support these people, boost the power of their initiatives, and supervise the implementation of their positive proposals.

Concluding this part of this speech, W. Jaruzelski said the second stage of the economic reform had in a way coincided with the second stage of socialist renewal. This amounts to consistently implementing the 10th Congress resolutions and the PZPR program and, above all, never forgetting the reasons for our defeats. That is why we must always consult the 12th plenum report on the origins of crises and conflicts in People's Poland. This is necessary for our ideological and psychological health, in order not to make mistakes and to take advantage of whatever has been most positive in our history.

W. Jaruzelski then said: We are in the midst of the historic changes taking place within the socialist community. In particular, we continue to watch with bated breath the changes in the USSR. They are a result of the historic role of Lenin's great party. The symbols of the October Socialist Revolution and the present process of change have their own historical eloquence. These problems were reflected in a new in-depth manner at the CPSU plenum last January. Our party, W. Jaruzelski, continued, warmly supports this line. It renders idlers, magnates [wielmoze], and the political sclerotics weak, and makes stronger those who are industrious, innovative, modest, and honest. This line does not cause any watering down of socialism, because its special value is the fact that it protects socialism against mummification or infrigidation. This line makes socialism stronger. There is no retreat from these repocesses, which we can call the Leninism of the end of the 20th century. There is no retreat because this is compatible with the most profound essence of socialism, with historical necessity, and the dialectic of the development process, and not because someone has decreed their will be no retreat.

At the same time, W. Jaruzelski stressed, there is a great convergence between this novel and creative line and the intensified activities in favor of peace. We all have been impressed by the recent Moscow Peace Forum and we support Soviet peace initiatives. We support whatever Mikhail Gorbachev does. His energy, courage, and far-sightedness deserve our profound esteem and our Polish, sincere affection. We are greatly pleased we have found ourselves in the same stream and that the USSR is interested in seeing Poland as a strong, modern, and secure country and in the existenced of the full convergence of our ideological, class, and state, and international interests. [paragraph continues]

All this is a great opportunity for us. Poland has never had such a happy convergence in the past 1,000 years. This is our great historical achievement, which we must safeguard and defend against all those who would try to undermine it in any way. We must do this in the interest of not only the party and the communists, but also in the interest of all our people and Poland.

W. Jaruzelski devoted much attention to the recent test of our severe winter. It is probable, he said, that we still do not realize this winter has produced large losses, which we may painfully feel for a long time. He said that some comrades, even those from the government level, still do not fully realize the importance of this problem and that even some kind of triumphalism has taken possession of them in this connection. We must praise the people whose dedicated and energetic actions have helped to prevent the more dangerous effects of this winter, to protect the economy from becoming paralyzed, and especially to keep the energy, heating, and transportation systems running.

At the same time, we party members must view this issue not only in terms of statistics, but also from social and moral viewpoints in line with the position of the Politburo. It is unfortunate that the report and discussion at this plenum failed to mention this issue. Every child and very old person who had to freeze because of someone's negligence and incompetence is a burden on our party conscience. We must not come to terms with this state of affairs. We must not forgive and forget such negligence. We must call people to account.

However, as I see it, time continues to blur the issue. The sun is already shining stronger, and people will find hundreds of excuses for having been unable to do anything about other people freezing. It is true that in some cases they really were unable, but in most cases it was apathy, indifference, incompetence, and passiveness -- long before the winter and during the winter -- that caused other people to freeze. Badly manufactured pipelines and leaking walls, as well as failure to repair some plumbing 2 or 3 years ago, caused some people to freeze.

It is our state, party, and moral duty, W. Jaruzelski stressed, to see these issues are satisfactorily settled.

Some years ago we were able to mobilize people for action under such difficult conditions. Administrative workers labored with shovels, party echelons helped to clear snow, and youth organizations gave a helping hand. During the period of martial law we were able to ease communications difficulties by using plant and tourist buses for passenger transportation. And today? We are using the troops to solve our problems. And us? Sitting in rooms with better or worse heating, we continued to discuss such features as janitors that failed to clear the snow, temperatures that were low, and disorder that gained the upper hand....

In the GDR, which is better off than our country, appeals were made to the people to help cope with winter difficulties on Saturdays. Perhaps this is why the GDR is better off. Their people have worked for several free Saturdays and still continue to do so for no additional wages. They continue to make good on losses. And us? Perhaps our people's response would be similar if we appealed to them, but unfortunately the party and government leadership have lacked the imagination to do so.

We are getting fat, perhaps not literally. What I mean is that we lack the necessary speedy and enthusiastic response when the situation is bad so that people can be inspired by our initiative and by the party, the driving force that seeks to improve the situation.

Discussing the difficult problems of Warsaw as a city and a capital, W. Jaruzelski said we are still unable to guarantee the necessary conditions for the development of this heroic and magnificent city and its inhabitants to match its greatness. He pointed out that, insofar as objective opportunities exist, efforts will continue to be made to solve some urgent problems at once. The progress is in realizing that the decisions made by the visiting Government Presidium in September 1984 continue to be controlled. Comrade Z. Messner continues to keep in touch with the city authorities in this connection.

W. Jaruzelski recalled that during the dramatic period of 1981 the government decided to build the Warsaw subway, although many people opposed this decision, which on balance was correct.

Many positive features exist in Warsaw, but many problems still have to be solved. Although the central authorities will have to continue to assist Warsaw, above all the city should count on its own resources. Enormous needs are in evidence all over Poland, and Warsaw's excessive privileges would no doubt be considered out of place by you who are gathered here.

W. Jaruzelski also spoke of the tasks connected with the housing problems, the most acute and difficult problem, and recalled the position taken in this connection by the 10th Congress as well as the measures taken by the government and the Housing Council. He pointed to various barriers and checks, some of which exist for subjective reasons. He stressed that it is possible for the administration, the people's councils, self-government bodies, and party members active in all these agencies to be more determined in overcoming these barriers. He also said that it is necessary to view some problems in moral terms. It is in these terms that we have to view the opposition of some settlement councils and of some administrative echelons to the plans that provide for the construction of new apartment blocks in their settlements. They oppose such plans because they claim additional construction would congest the area, deteriorate communications, and so on.

Such claims are often the result of parochialism and the caprices of some people who forget Warsaw has one of the best land-management arrangements in Europe and occupies an area three times larger than it did before the war, although its population is about the same. Are party members who work in self-government bodies aware that the refusals to build additional apartments in various settlements are a form of modern Liberum Veto which distorts the letter and spirit of the decentralization of decisions? To conserve existing opportunities, we must urgently take radical action. It is possible that errors were made when the people concerned failed to take account of the proposal made by the late Professor Adolf Ciborowski, an outstanding architect and our comrade, that we should implement a crash program for the construction of Finnish-type small houses, which would enable us to obtain large increases in housing space. Every measure that can improve the housing situation is now a positive measure. The acuteness of the housing problem makes it imperative to be especially careful in administering our present resources. It is regrettable that this meeting has not mentioned the murky incident that occurred in the Nieporet housing cooperative. Have the comrades from Nieporet nothing to say in this connection? Do the comrades from the voivodship level see this occurrence in the necessary light? This is only one example of many.

In the housing economy and the communal housing administration field there are various instances of failure to observe organizational norms, of dishonesty, of neglect, and even of criminal activity on the part of some people. This frequently goes on around us, it is within our field of vision, but we do not react. It is not until the Supreme Chamber of Control becomes involved -- which, by its very nature can only view a fragment of reality -- that a change in the situation is produced.

Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke in a similar vein about the problems in the health service which were raised during the debate. These problems really are very serious and acute but, at the same time, various reports show that poor use is made of expensive equipment obtained with great difficulty. One such example is provided by information from the Warsaw Medical Academy. It is a school with many achievements, worthy of respect. However, a spectrometer imported from Czechoslovakia by the academy at a cost of Z26 million was not installed for more than half a year because it was only after the piece of equipment was delivered that plans were made for its installation and the procurement of the items that this required. There was a delay of at least half a year before a computerized tomograph purchased in the FRG for DM3 million went into operation. This was also the case with ultracentrifuges worth Z1.5 million in foreign currency, and with other equipment of this kind. As a result there were delays in making diagnoses and consequently delays in commencing treatment. And for how many people was treatment perhaps too late in coming? And let us consider the results produced by an inspection of hospital clinics. For example, the sanitary conditions that existed in Warsaw Hospital Clinic No 1 were found to constitute an epidemiological hazard. No steps had even been taken to ensure personnel observed sanitary regulations and health and safety rules. Why am I going into all this in such detail? I am doing so because I believe that the party should not be indifferent to whatever causes concern among people. Every failure to deal with some just grievance is a failure for the party. And the greater the material losses, the difficulties, and the more serious the shortages of resources, the greater the responsibility for making proper use of what there is.

The PZPR Central Committee first secretary devoted part of his speech to economic matters. He indicated and described in detail for principal mainsprings of economic activity that ought to speed up our development and the process of surmounting difficulties.

The first of these is connected with the commencement and consistent implementation of the second stage of the economic reform.

The second mainspring -- it is interconnected with the first -- is job certification and the review of structures linked with improving cadre policy. There can be no retreat from this process, from its intensification and acceleration. This is the yard-stick of the party's credibility, because working people and the workers' class are beginning to doubt whether we genuinely want to carry out this process, especially at the top levels.

The next mainspring is scientific and technical progress. There ought to be a definite improvement in the use of the enormous intellectual and technical potential that exists, particularly in Warsaw. We need to cultivate ambition directed toward modernization and to raise the quality of products.

Unfortunately, the word "quality" has scarcely been in evidence during today's meeting, said the first secretary. He referred once again to reports and information that revealed negative phenomena in this area; percentages of various defective goods; the readiness of certain concrete institutions and quality control bureaus to tolerate poor quality output, and the nonchalance that these bodies display in issuing permits for the production of such goods. It would be a good thing if the Warsaw organization -- among whose members are comrades responsible for such instances of negligence -- were to seriously apply itself to dealing with these matters.

Finally, a very important mainspring is economic cooperation with foreign countries, above all with the Soviet Union, and improving CEMA integration. Of course, we also want to expand cooperation with other countries in Europe and the world on the basis of mutual advantage and non-interference in our internal affairs.

Another problem is the reliability of statistical information. It is a pity that this is another subject about which nobody had anything to say today. There are many examples of inaccuracies and distorted information, and the Warsaw organization knows of such cases. The first secretary stressed the need for activity that would create the following image in the public mind: The party is the guardian of social interests and the champion of the struggle against wrongdoing and all that hinders our development. It is only on the basis of such activity that we can increase our authority and create a truly authentic leadership role. Other formulations are no more than empty words.

The psychological barrier is one of the most difficult obstacles in our current, trying economic situation. We understand the nature of this barrier, we are aware of the burdens that weigh on our society. We really have to feel enormous respect for the millions of people who lead very difficult lives, people who, to put it plainly, are living in poverty. This is particularly painful because these are people who have worked a long time in People's Poland and have made great contributions to the creation of a new life.

But these problems aside, it must be recognized that our enemies want to drive us into a blind alley of hopelessness and pessimism, to distort the real picture, and to exacerbate its seriousness, to show that we will be unable to survive this crisis. The most diverse methods are employed toward this end, dirty and stupid methods, designed above all to paralyse people, their energy, their sense, and their desire to be active. Despite all the patriotic phraseology, this is what causes the most harm and is so anti-Polish.

Thus, a battle is also being waged on this front. The most important issue for us in this battle is that of winning people's confidence to strengthen our bond and the authenticity of our contact with society, so in exercising leadership the party is constantly aware of its devotion to the cause of the workers' class, the cause of the entire nation. We have achieved much toward this end. Above all, we have learned how to listen to people. There has been a significant expansion of various forms of contact, extending from the highest to the lowest levels. This is also one way of fighting our enemy.

Wojciech Jaruzelski also spoke about a broadly conceived idea of social justice, and about the class and ethical view of social justice, including protection for people who deserve protection most of all -- pensioners -- and he spoke about ensuring basic social needs. He also said every party organization and echelon, and every office of the socialist state should behave correctly in its dealings with people. I was sorry to learn that information prepared by the Central Committee Letters and Inspection Department showed that the way in which people are received and their affairs are dealt with in the capital is not the very best. Even if some matter cannot be dealt with, then people should nevertheless be listened to; they ought to be shown respect and kindness and be treated correctly. This does not cost much; sometimes all that is required is a little time. People are irritated by sluggishness and a reluctance to display any effort. Some offices and office employees behave in a lethargic manner. Deadlines for dealing with people's affairs must be observed.

As for the most diverse nonsense that annoys people, and indulgence and tolerance with regard to wrongdoing: The harsher line that will be taken with unconscientious caretakers -- a policy that was announced at a meeting with the mayor of Warsaw -- cannot be limited to them. Of course, these "angels" must be chased out of their paradise. But we should also expel from their bureaucratic paradise those people, including comrades, who forget what comes first.

Under socialism every honest person who observes legal norms must feel secure, in the sense that his affairs will be dealt with correctly, that the law will be the same for everyone, and that everyone will be treated equally. Stressing the question of respect for the person of the PZPR Central Committee first secretary, he indicated the essential need to act on the suggestions that emerged during the course of face-to-face talks with every PZPR full and candidate member. This is because responses have not been made to all the suggestions that were advanced, and not all persons who made proposals have received explanations. This ought to be treated as one of the elements of evaluating party work before the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

Utilizing the potential of the entire party is a matter of exceptional importance. The part, particularly in Warsaw, is -- this is unfortunate, but such are the laws of biology -- growing old and the entry of young people into the party is insufficient. Party members who are veterans of the revolutionary movement, the struggle for liberation, the rebuilding of the country, and the struggle for national development and social progress, people who are nowadays only socially active in regional party organizations, constitute a force that has to be used more effectively. Comrade Rotnicka made some very interesting proposals concerning this subject. We will take up these proposals in the Central Committee, and I believe that the capital party's echelon will also give these proposals consideration. We are counting very much on our meritorious comrades in the party, who can and ought to serve by providing an example of active, political involvement.

Wojciech Jaruzelski also stressed the youth question. We expect the youth organization to show greater militancy and greater responsiveness toward young people who are not organized, and to engage in more attractive forms of activity. It is the duty of the party and its primary organizations to support such activities, to instill in young people the feeling that they can discharge their energy through the party or with its help, that the party can provide a way of engaging in unconventional activities, even of engaging in constructive destructiveness, although such formulation contains a certain paradoxical contradiction. It is essential to foster a feeling that it is also possible to perform selfless, patriotic deeds today. In a certain sense, youth feels a craving for activity of this kind.

Summing up the most important themes of his speech, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary expressed the view that the party can only really perform its leading role when it is a genuine vanguard that stands at the forefront of progressive and developmental processes, a vanguard that strengthens socialism throughout the revolutionary transformation of reality. Of course, party members of this kind must be leaders in their communities; this is a fundamental principle. We must make this a requirement of first-rank importance, in the sense of a special duty to be better, more active, and more efficient.

W. Jaruzelski said: Forgive me comrades for taking up so much of your time, this was contrary to my initial intention. I apologize for making assessments and expressing views in what was, perhaps, a too emotional manner, but treat this as an expression of confidence in a body with which one should speak frankly and openly, and this, unlike flattery and the bestowal of compliments, is a true measure of respect. The best compliment is what we have actually done, what we have actually achieved. The fact that, today, we can view certain negative facts and phenomena so keenly and openly is the best proof of how much progress we have made and of how firm our position is. We can say with great satisfaction and, above all, with great respect that, despite such exceedingly difficult circumstances and such great external pressure, the working people of our country, the workers' class, and our party did not allow ourselves to be "forced off course." We survived, and did not allow ourselves to be thrown to our knees. [paragraph continues]

Our party performed a great service in this respect. It led this process, it possessed enough willpower, intelligence, and imagination not to depart from, or give away an inch of the achievements of socialism and, at the same time, to travel miles along the road of socialist development, to enrich the content of socialism in an innovative and pioneering manner. Our generation has made this great contribution to the history of our party and of socialist Poland, leaving aside the great difficulties that are still ahead of us.

The Central Committee first secretary ended his speech by expressing respect for the achievements, the many valuable solutions, and accomplishments of Warsaw's leading plants, communities, and working people. He expressed particular thanks to party organizations and echelons, which are the driving force behind these activities. He conveyed best wishes to all of Warsaw's party members and to all the capital's population.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL ACCORD WITH CUBA -- Hermes Herrera, Cuban deputy minister of culture, visited Poland from 4 to 9 February at the invitation of Waclaw Janas, vice minister of culture and art. At the end of this visit the two sides signed a working protocol on cooperation in 1987-88, which provides for a visit to Poland of the Cuban National Ballet, for an exhibition of Cuban paintings from the 18th through 20th Centuries, and for other events. H. Herrera also met with Aleksander Krawczuk, minister of culture and art. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Feb 87 p 2 AU]

DPRK SHIPPING COMPANY -- Warsaw, Feb. 28 -- A shipping company carrying a new name "Chopol" has been established as a result of an agreement between Polish and Democratic Korean Governments on transforming the 20-year old Chopolship freight broker company. The Chopol has 4 vessels to start -- 2 on each side. According to the agreement, in the current five-year period from Poland the vessels will carry 120 thousand tonnes of coke and sulphur a year, while from the DPRK they will ship 110 to 150 thousand tonnes of magnetite a year. It is expected that they will also ship small quantities of general cargo. Along with the Polish-Chinese company of shipbrokers "Chipolbrok" which has existed 36 years now, "Chopol" is the second company of this type with the Polish participation. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0920 GMT 27 Feb 87]

VICE MINISTER APPOINTED -- The premier has appointed Boleslaw Mackowiak undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Economy in place of Kazimierz Grzesiak, who has taken over the PZPR Central Committee Agricultural Department. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7-8 Feb 87 p 1 AU]

AGERPRES STATEMENT ON GORBACHEV'S MISSILE PROPOSAL

AU021758 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1724 GMT 2 Mar 87

["Statement by the Romanian News Agency -- AGERPRES"]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 02/03/1987 -- The Romanian News Agency -- AGERPRES is empowered by the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania to state the following:

The Romanian people has received with keen interest and welcomes the statement of the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev, whereby the detachment of the question of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe from the package of questions and an undelayed conclusion of a separate accord in that field are proposed.

As is known, Romania and its president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have more than once declared for a phased-out solution to the nuclear weapons question. Immediately after the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik our country stressed most clearly that the questions of nuclear arms in Europe can be solved without relating them to the whole package of questions and, therefore, they can be approached and solved independently, that everything possible should be done not for a global but for a phased-out settlement of all questions -- one of the phases being the elimination of nuclear missiles from Europe.

In keeping with this principled stance Romania assesses the USSR's decision to detach the question of medium-range missiles in Europe from the other questions as a particularly important factor meant to pave the way for an early accord in this respect. Likewise, Romania welcomes the fact that the Soviet Union states that, concomitantly with the conclusion of an accord on the liquidation of the Soviet and U.S. missiles from Europe, the USSR will withdraw from Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic its operative-tactical missiles of a wider range located in those countries in retaliation of the emplacement of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe. This opens up the way for a fast accord on the elimination of nuclear missiles from Europe as a first step toward understandings on the reduction and complete liquidation of nuclear arms. An accord on nuclear intermediate-range missiles in Europe would also be highly important for negotiations on the reduction of strategic and other operative-tactical nuclear arms and on space weapons.

As a certain understanding on medium-range missiles in Europe was reached at the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik the Romanian people hopes that the USA will give a positive answer to the proposals in the Soviet Union's statement and will actually pass, without delay, to preparing and signing an accord in this field.

It is in all the European peoples' interest to back these proposals and work for an accord on nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe which would clear the way for the continent's complete freeing from nuclear weapons.

As far as our country is concerned, the State Council, the Government, the Romanian people will do everything possible for such an accord to be reached as soon as possible, and express their hope that both sides, all the peace-loving countries and peoples in Europe and the world over will further make efforts so that appropriate understandings be reached on the reduction and complete elimination of nuclear arms.

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO MEHEDINTI COUNTY

AU022016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1921 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/3/1987 -- RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to Mehedinti County on Monday, March 2.

The visit focussed on examining the way in which this year's plan tasks are fulfilled, establishing measures to attaining the targets of the current five-year plan, raising economic activity to higher levels of quality and efficiency.

The visit started at the chemical combine in Drobeta-Turnu Severin where a survey was made of the stage in the carrying out of that important investment project. Criticizing the fact that work on site was not done as scheduled, Nicolae Ceausescu requested the ministers present to take measures for the soonest possible commissioning of the units envisaged for the first development stage of the combine. Referring to the building-assembly technologies used, the party general secretary criticized several practices which proved inefficient, more particularly with assembly, and demanded that more simple and efficient methods be applied apt to shorten the construction period.

Analysis was also made of the methods to be used in the next building stage of the chemical combine in Drobeta-Turnu Severin.

The visit continued to the co-generation plant under construction, an other important investment project, where a national youth team is working with good results.

The party general secretary was informed that more than 5,800 workers and students from all over the country had worked on that site since 1982, performing 1.2 billion lei worth of works. At that unit, too, a survey was made of the measures taken to operate the plant at capacity as well as of the way in which the first units commissioned function. The general secretaray of the party criticized the fact that the first boilers put into operation did not work at the planned parameters, and demanded decision-makers to take steps toward dimensioning the production unit so as to meet economic requirements.

The party general secretary also visited the car manufacturing enterprise where the collectivity's concerns were surveyed to steadily improve equipment and turn out high-tech and highly productive machinery, high-quality products by substantially cutting steel, pig iron and aluminum consumption.

Next, the party general secretaray was guest to the collectivity of the ship-building and hot-metal working enterprise, where reference was made to its achievements in fulfilling the production plan, raising productivity and cutting material expenditure, in applying modern technologies and assimilating new and up-dated products into fabrication.

Assessing the results obtained, Nicolae Ceausescu requested that higher quality and reliability of products should be achieved and efforts intensified for the increase of the production for export, for the manufacture of a wider range of ship engines.

Throughout the visit, the working people gladly welcomed the presence of the RCP and Romanian state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, among them, and undertook to step-up their efforts toward fulfilling and overfulfilling this year's and the five-year plan tasks. The working visit coming to an end, Nicolae Ceausescu returned to Bucharest.

DASCALESCU HOSTS DINNER FOR GDR'S STOPH

LD252114 East Berlin ADN in English 1857 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest, Feb 25 ADN -- The German Democratic Republic and Romania by developing their bilateral relations make an important contribution to the two peoples' benefit, to strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace. This was underlined by the prime ministers of the two countries, Willi Stoph and Constantin Dascalescu, here on Wednesday. Stoph had arrived in Bucharest on a three-day official friendly visit earlier in the day.

Speaking at a dinner in honour of his guest, Dascalescu underlined Romania's determination to step up its efforts for disarmament and an end to the nuclear weapon tests, for eliminating the medium-range missiles in Europe, and for a world of peace and cooperation.

Referring to the struggle for disarmament and detente Stoph said the GDR and a socialist state on the borderline between the two alliances in the centre of Europe would do everything possible that a war never agains starts from German soil but always peace. The responsible policy of dialogue with all forces of reason, peace and goodwill served this purpose, he added.

Dascalescu Speaks at Dinner

AU011602 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Feb 87 p 3

["Toast" by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu at a dinner in honor of GDR Premier Willi Stoph in Bucharest on 25 February]

[Text] Dear Comrade Willi Stoph, dear comrades and friends: It is a great pleasure for me to greet you in a cordial and friendly way and to give you the traditional cordial welcome on the soil of the SR of Romania.

Our party and state leadership and the Romanian Government value your visit as an important event in the progressive development of relations between our countries and peoples, and as an expression of the concern of the two governments to do everything possible for the consistent implementation of the agreements and commitments that have been reached and undertaken at top-level meetings.

I think you will agree with me, dear Comrade Stoph, when on this occasion I stress the decisive role that may be attributed to the talks and agreements between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the SR of Romania, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, aimed at continuously consolidating the relations of friendship and manifold cooperation between our parties and countries.

Great Possibilities for Deepening our Cooperation [subhead]

While expressing satisfaction over the current state of our bilateral relations, I would like to emphasize at the same time that, according to the Romanian Government's view, the economic and scientific-technological potential of our countries offers much greater possibilities for the further development and deepening of economic relations between Romania and GDR in general, and for production cooperation and specialization in particular. Top priority must be given to the volume of mutual delivery of products resulting from cooperation and specialization as well as to the expansion of scientific-technological cooperation in the entire filed of economic relations between Romania and the GDR. [paragraph continues]

By making joint efforts in this direction we will ensure the further extension of mutually advantageous cooperation between our two countries.

Dear Comrade Stoph: It gives me special pleasure to also mention in this connection that the Romanian people, who nourish deep and lasting feelings of friendship, have been greatly pleased with the remarkable results achieved in shaping the developed socialist society by the friendly people of the GDR under the leadership of the SED, headed by Erich Honecker. As faithful friends we convey our most cordial congratulations on these accomplishments and wish you new and important successes in implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress.

Basic Issue of Our Time is Safeguarding of Peace [subhead]

We hope that in the few days of your sojourn on Romanian soil, you will have the opportunity of getting to know some of the tasks and achievements of the working people of our country. In close unity with the RCP, with their general secretary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian people work with determination and in an unselfish way for the exemplary implementation of the assignments of the 13th party congress and for the preparation of the national party conference with a good balance sheet.

Dear comrades and friends: We live in a time of great political, economic, and military tensions, which gravely threaten the peace and the freedom of peoples. This is why our party and our state believe that the fundamental issue of our time is nuclear and general disaramament and the safeguarding of people's rights to a free and independent existence, to life and peace.

Under the current difficult circumstances it is necessary to step up the efforts for disarmament and real disarmament negotiations, for a halt to nuclear weapons tests and for the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, for the solution of all problems between states by means of negotiation, for the establishment of a new international economic order, and for a world of peace and cooperation.

Romania Advocates Concrete Measures for Nuclear Disarmament [subhead]

For these goals our countries are fighting together with the Warsaw Pact states and with the other socialist countries and progressive forces throughout the world.

Socialist Romania and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally have always advocated and are still advocating with determination a comprehensive approach to disarmament issues and concrete measures for nuclear disarmament and the reduction of armaments, troops, and military expenditure; they are committed to peace and cooperation.

In this connection, Romania attaches great significance to a successful Vienna meeting and to the initiative for transforming the Balkans into a zone of peace, free of nuclear and chemical weapons and without foreign military bases.

Dear Comrade Stoph, dear comrades: I am fully convinced that the results of your visit will represent a significant contribution to the deepening of the friendly cooperation between the SR of Romania and the GDR for the benefit of our peoples, in the interest of the cause of socialism and of cooperation between all nations, and ask you to raise your glasses with me and drink

-- to the continuous consolidation of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples;

-- to the health of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu;
-- to the health of Comrade Erich Honecker;
-- to your health, dear Comrade Stoph;
-- to the health of all who are present!

Stoph Returns Toast

AU011958 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Feb 87 p 3

["Toast" by GDR Premier Willi Stoph at a dinner given in his honor by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu on 25 February in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, dear Romanian comrades and friends:

I am pleased to take the opportunity to cordially thank you on behalf of the GDR Government and on my own behalf for the invitation to visit your beautiful country and for the hospitality shown to us again.

We are again and again filled with joy and satisfaction at being allowed to directly experience the close affinity of our parties, peoples, and states.

On the basis of our joint Marxist-Leninist ideology and the traditions, born in self-sacrificing struggles, of our parties' fight against exploitation and war, together with you we feel most deeply committed to the noble goals of building and defending socialism -- the most humane of all social systems -- and to ensuring a life in peace.

Based on the clear guidelines resulting from the talks of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania, the development of the relations between the GDR and the SR of Romania has received strong stimuli in all areas of cooperation since our last meeting.

We can point out with satisfaction that we have reached basic and comprehensive agreements on the steady and overall expansion of our mutually beneficial cooperation.

Favorable Development of Our Relations [subhead]

With this favorable development of our bilateral relations we also contribute to consolidating the friendship between the member-states of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA and serve our common concern, that is, the strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace.

It fills us with deep satisfaction that since our last meeting the states of the socialist community have introduced new important activities in the struggle for disarmament, detente, and for the improvement of the internal situation.

With the program put forth by the Soviet Union to free the world from nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and the Budapest proposals of the Warsaw Pact states for conventional disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals, we have a clear concept in this struggle. This has decisively helped to increasingly stimulate the forces of peace.

Full Agreement with USSR Proposals [subhead]

However, it cannot be overlooked that, contrary to all reason, the arms race is being further fanned by the United States and NATO. The danger of the arms race spreading to new areas has increased. Conflicts and wars are continuing in various parts of the world and their consequences are putting an increasing strain on international life. Reykjavik has shown mankind more clearly than ever that practical agreements on disarmament are not only necessary but -- given courage for goodwill and farsightedness -- possible, as well. However, they have not yet come about because the United States continues to stick it its "Star Wars" program.

The refusal to join the Soviet nuclear test moratorium and the retreat from SALT II are also causing further complications in the international situation.

In order to prevent the destruction of mankind in a nuclear catastrophe and to safeguard a future in lasting peace, there is only one conclusion: The arms race on earth must be ended for all types of weapons, and space must not become a deployment area for new life-threatening weapons.

We wholeheartedly agree with the Soviet proposals presented again by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at the Moscow Peace Forum to representatives of the world public. The chance for intensified disarmament steps that became apparent in Reykjavik must not remain unused. It is in the interests of mankind not to allow a retreat from what has been achieved in Reykjavik.

The GDR is Doing Everything so That War Will Never Again Emanate From German Soil [subhead]

The results of the Stockholm conference clearly prove that in spite of continuing differences it is possible to reach agreements that correspond to the interests of all parties involved.

Therefore, we, for our part, are doing everything, and express hope that the Vienna meeting of the CSCE participants will serve arms limitation and disarmament and will introduce a new stage of the policy of detente.

As a socialist state on the dividing line between the two alliance systems in the heart of Europe, the GDR is doing everything so that war will never again emanate from German soil, but only peace. The policy of dialogue with all forces of reason, peace, and goodwill, inspired by a high sense of responsibility, is directed toward this goal.

We are Consistently Continuing the Tested Course for the Welfare of the People [subhead]

The GDR also considers its support for the creation of a nuclear-free corridor and a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe an effective contribution to this.

Dear Romanian comrades and friends: The working people in our country have responded to the resolutions of the 11th SED congress for the further shaping of the developed socialist society with a great mass initiative and with demanding pledges in socialist competition.

As Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, recently affirmed at a meeting with the first kreis secretaries, our party feels most deeply committed to a policy for the welfare of the people and for the safeguarding of peace.

The tested course of the unity of economic and social policy is being consistently continued.

We have made good progress and the working people have achieved great things in 1986, too. At the same time, this is a solid basis for the further dynamic development of the national economy and the implementation of the social program in our country.

Notwithstanding all our joy about the successes we have achieved, we have not lost sight of the fact that, again and again, we can and must embark on new paths to further tap the socialist system's great potential.

During our visit to your country, dear Romanian friends, we have again noted with satisfaction the amount of dedication which the working people, under the leadership of the RCP and with its general secretary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, at the head, are struggling to implement the decisions of the 13th party congress. These great efforts of the Romanian people are highly appreciated in the GDR.

We wish you, the Romanian communists, as well as all the working people in Romania, much success in the further shaping of the overall developed socialist society.

Esteemed Comrade Dascalescu: Firmly convinced that this visit will give new stimuli to the development of our relations for the welfare of our peoples, I ask you to raise your glass with me and to drink

-- to the unshakable friendship and cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples;

-- to the health of Comrade Erich Honercker, general secretary of the SED Central Committe and chairman of the GDR State council, and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania.

-- to your personal health, dear comrade Constantin Dascalescu, and to the health of all Romanian comrades and friends present here!

RCP'S POPESCU ADDRESSES SWISS PARTY CONGRESS

AU021154 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0831 GMT 2 Mar 87

["Message of Salute RCP Addresses to the Swiss Workers' Party" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 2/3/1987 -- On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party and of its general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, representative of the RCP, conveyed a cordial salute and best wishes of success to the participants in the 13th Congress of the Swiss Workers' Party (SWP).

Expressing satisfaction at the good relations of friendship between the RCP and the SWP, based on mutual esteem, confidence and respect, the message of salute reasserts the belief that these relations will be further deepened in the spirit of the meetings and understandings reached by the heads of the two parties.

The Romanian Communist Party, reads the message, considers that the current international situation continues to be particularly grave and tense as a consequence of the continuing arms race, of the nuclear one first of all, of the perpetuation of many states of tension and war, of the world economic crisis, of the policy of force and threat of force and brutal interference in the domestic affairs of other states. All these have led to an unprecedented aggravation of the international relations and a rising danger of a new world war.

Consequently, the RCP and its general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu believe that the fundamental issue of the contemporary epoch is halting the arms race and implementing disarmament and removing the danger of a destructive nuclear war.

Then, the message goes on: Romania has spoken up and worked consistently for a halt in the arms race, a halt in all the nuclear tests, for a complex program of disarmament that while having at its core the eradication of the nuclear weapons should also ensure the reduction of the conventional weapons, of troops and military spending.

Taking into consideration the grave world economic situation that affects deeply particularly the developing countries, Romania considers that there is a need for most resolved action in view of eradicating underdevelopment and setting in a new international economic order based on full equality and equity, and of finding a global solution to the foreign-debt issue that stands as an ever more grave burden on the developing countries.

Under the current international circumstances we believe that everything has to be done to strengthen the collaboration of the communist and worker, socialist, social-democratic parties, other progressive and democratic forces, based on the principles of equality and mutual respect, in the joint struggle for detente and collaboration, for peace and progress throughout the world, to safeguard the people's supreme right to peace, independence, freedom and life.

Expressed at the conclusion of the message of salute is the conviction that the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the SWP, between the Romanian and the Swiss peoples will grow in future in the advantage of the two countries, in the interest of the cause of peace, security and international collaboration.

Calls On Party Leader

AU021829 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1222 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Berne AGERPRES, March 2, 1987 -- Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, RCP representative to the 13th Congress of the Swiss Labour Party, conveyed to Jean Spielman, general secretary of the party, warm congratulations from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, on his election to the office, and wishes of success in his future activity for the fulfilment of the congress decisions.

The Swiss Labour Party general secretary warmly thanked and requested that the RCP leader be conveyed his cordial salute, wishes of good health and success, as well as the wish of the Swiss Labour Party to further develop the good relations of friendship and solidarity between the two parties.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON USSR'S EUROMISSILES PROPOSAL

LD021642 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Our foreign political commentary today deals with relations between the big powers following new Soviet arms limitation efforts. Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to remove medium-range missiles from Europe could mean a renewal of the dialogue with Reagan. Here is a commentary on this by Milika Sundic:

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's latest proposal, which relates to the liquidation of medium-range missiles in Europe, has justifiably been assessed as a basic step forward. The significance of Gorbachev's proposal lies in the fact that it separates the problem of medium-range missiles from those posed by other types of weapons, such as intercontinental missiles and Star Wars. Moscow is proposing that the USSR and the United States liquidate all medium-range weapons in Europe. This, in turn, implies the withdrawal of Soviet operational tactical weapons -- which have a great range -- from the GDR and the CSSR. Remember that the USSR deployed operational tactical weapons in the GDR and the CSSR in response to the siting of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in several Western European countries. The bulk of these weapons are in the FRG.

While Washington's final attitude toward Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal is not yet reliably known, and although initial reactions have been positive the general view in the world is that the Soviet initiative represents a rare opportunity to break the deadlock at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva on the reduction and limitation of nuclear missiles and the demilitarization of space. On the other hand, the Soviet initiatve could lead to significant changes in superpower relations, and possibly to a resumption of dialogue at the highest level. The news that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who is on an official visit to China, could soon visit Moscow for talks with his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, on relations between the two powers and by implication, on the renewal of dialogue at the highest level, leads one to the same conclusion. It should be recalled that as early as their first meeting in Geneva, Reagan and Gorbachev agreed in principle that Gorbachev would visit the United States and that President Reagan would visit Moscow. However, these trips could not take place, as there were a series of disagreements in the interim affecting superpowers relations on the question of disarmament. These problems were expressed most strongly at the Reykjavik meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan.

Naturally, the fate of the latest Soviet initiative depends most of all on America's reaction. Should the reactons from Western Europe be positive, the United States could come up with counterproposals which, in essence, do not reject the latest Soviet approach to the problem of medium-range missiles, as it is very positive on the whole. The chances of a guaranteed improvement in the climate of Soviet-U.S. relations could be helped by British Prime Minister Thatcher's upcoming visit to Moscow. As is known, her views on East-West relations have a significant impact on President Reagan's overall international policy, on his policy toward the USSR most of all.

Moscow's latest proposals will surely end the impasse over disarmament -- no small matter once one realizes what the world would face should the unbridled arms race continue.

RENOVICA RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST, MAKES STATEMENT

LD280028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2106 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Feb 87 (TANJUG) -- The LCY delegation led by Milanko Renovica returned to Belgrade this evening after an official friendly visit to Hungary. Renovica made the following statement on his return:

"Having come back from the Hungarian People's Republic, I would like to express our satisfaction with the continuing dialogue between our two parties, which has always contributed to the consolidation of mutual trust and the development of relations. We were given a most cordial welcome. Our talks were imbued with a spirit of traditional friendship and complete understanding. The ties between the LCY and the MSZMP and between the SFRY and the Hungarian People's Republic are based on the principles of equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference, and mutual respect. They have been reaffirmed yet again on this occasion, and they are the permanent foundation of our comprehensive, stable, and goodneighborly cooperation.

"We conducted very extensive and substantial talks with Comrade Kadar and other Hungarian officials. Naturally, bilateral relations and goodneighborly cooperation, between the LCY and the MSZMP, and between our countries, were at the center of attention. It is only natural for us to attach such great importance to these ties and to our cooperation, for they have reached an enviable and exemplary level. As such they have an importance that extends beyond our two countries. In the course of the talks we said we must find new possibilities for the further development of cooperation, and both sides confirmed their readiness to work toward this goal. I am thinking in particular here about economic cooperation and the scope for its greater reliance on scientific and technical achievements, and on enrichment by higher forms.

"For some time now we have nurtured a meaningful dialogue on all the important questions of socialist development in our interparty cooperation. We noted that this practice should be promoted still further.

"As emphasized in the joint communique, we highly assessed the policy of national equality in our two countries, the status of the Serbian, Croat, and Slovene nationalities in Hungary, and that of the Hungarian nationality in Yugoslavia. We and our Hungarian comrades are united in the view that the nationalities will continue to be a bridge of friendship and cooperation between our countries.

"We also had a broad exchange of views concerning activities of our two parties on internal political questions and international relations. We placed special emphasis on developments in contemporary communist and other progressive movements. We noted that as a world process, some very important devlopments are taking place in socialism. They warrant careful monitoring and support to consolidate the democratic principles on which relations between the parties are based. They also increase the chances for strengthening cooperation on an equal footing and have a positive effect on international relations in general. We agreed that regardless of the differences in their international positions, our two parties and countries wish to and can contribute to broad processes of detente and cooperation in Europe and the world.

"We are convinced that this trip will serve as an important stimulus to the further development of overall Yugollav-Hungarian relations and cooperation."

Delegation members Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also returned to Belgrade.

The delegation was greeted at Topcider Railway Station by Vidoje Zarkovic and Stefan Korosec, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and by other officials.

Representatives of the Hungarian Embassy in Belgrade were present as well.

USSR ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE TO STOJANOVIC

LD281444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Feb (TANJUG) -- Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received Viktor Maltsev, Soviet ambassador to the SFRY, at his request today. Ambassador Maltsev handed Stojanovic a message from the Soviet leadership on certain topical international questions.

LUKAVAC MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY REMOVES OFFICIALS

LD272257 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Tuzla, 27 Feb 87 (TANJUG) -- Delegates of the Lukavac Municipal Assembly decided today to relieve Ismet Memic of his duties. Memic was until recently chief of staff of the Territorial Defense of the Lukavac Municipal Assembly. In a communique, which had previously been submitted to the public for inspection, it is stated that Ismet Memic and former Chief of Staff Dragan Babunovic were responsible for serious shortcomings concerning the disposal of social funds, and that criminal proceedings had been brought against them for this. Dragan Babunovic has been relieved of his duties by the Executive Committee of the Lukavac Municipal Assembly. Both Memic and Babunovic were expelled from the LC a few days ago.